

BRITISH 'DOLE'
IS PAID BY ALL
PARTICIPANTS

Employers, Employees and
the Government Con-
tribute to Insurance Fund

308. WEEKLY PAYABLE
TO FAMILY OF THREE

Other Relief Has to Be Sought
From Local Bodies Under
Poor Law

This is the first of a series of
four articles dealing with the
problem of unemployment in Great
Britain.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is inevitable that in
any survey of the economic and in-
dustrial conditions prevailing in
Great Britain today prominence
should be given to the problem of un-
employment. Apart from the cross-
currents of political expediency and
the maneuvering of the three parties
for position in a general election
fought, for the first time in British
history, on a fully enfranchised regis-
ter, it is one of the most heart-
searching topics of discussion
throughout the country.

For it is generally realized among
industrial and trade union leaders
as well as among economists and
politicians of all parties that the ab-
sorption into industry of a greater
part of the unemployed, who, ever
since the abortive boom of 1926, have
been not only increasing, now decreasing
in numbers, but have never yet
fallen below the million mark, is of
vital importance to the social and
industrial future of England.

Reconditioning Industries

But before discussing at greater
length what is being done to recon-
dition the staple industries, such as
coal, iron, and steel, shipbuilding,
engineering, and textiles, which,
though showing signs of slow re-
covery of late, are still unable to
provide for approximately 13.2, 17.6,
24.9, 11.6 and 11.5 per cent, respec-
tively, of their normal personnel, the
purely ameliorative measures that
are at present in force to make the
position of the unemployed at all
tolerable ought, perhaps, to be con-
sidered.

Already in 1926 the Lloyd George
coalition administration thought it
expedient to pass the first National
Unemployment Insurance Act, which,
in the fall of 1927, was, for the sec-
ond time, rather drastically remod-
elled, tightened up, and put on a more
permanent basis.

Employment "Dole"
As there have been so many curi-
ous misunderstandings about the
nature of what is sometimes igno-
rantly, but more often mischievously,
(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Ru. an-Hungarian
Delegates Fail to
Reach Agreement

Transylvania Landowners' Claims
for Compensation May
Go to League of Nations

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian and
Rumanian delegations, who have been
meeting here since May 30, attempting
to solve the problem of the Hun-
garian landowners' claims for com-
pensation for land confiscated in
Transylvania, closed without any
positive result.

In a joint official communiqué
issued at the end of the delegates
declared that they saw no possibility
of arriving at an agreement which
they could recommend to their re-
spective governments, therefore the
Rumanian delegation thought it use-
less to continue and the Hungarians
decided to recommend that the matter
be laid before the League of Nations
again.

Rumania's proposal of 100,000,000
gold crowns compensation Hungary
would accept, but Rumania only
offers this amount in natural prod-
ucts over a term of years and still
contends that the reparation due
from Hungary shall be deducted from
this total sum. Hungary refuses to
intermix the private compensation
claims of her nationals against Ruma-
nia with the possible future inter-
state liabilities and is fully deter-
mined to refer the matter to Geneva,
if no solution is reached before the
next League of Nations meeting.

Similar cases brought by Hungary
against Czechoslovakia and Yugo-
slavia have been referred to the
League and subsequently settled to the
satisfaction of the Hungarians, and
the latter feel the same will hap-
pen in the case against Rumania.
The press of Rumania during the
past few weeks has connected the
outlets' question with Count Stephan
Bethlen's utterances for a revision of
the Trianon Treaty boundaries,
maintaining that this had an un-
favorable effect.

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East Africa Federation Scheme
Up to MacDonald Government

British Possessions Agree on Plan, Though Work
of 'Harmonizer' Must Win Approval of
New Labor Ministry

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A United States of East
Africa has been brought a step
nearer realization by Sir Samuel
Wilson, Colonial Office "harmonizer,"
sent by the late Conservative Govern-
ment to visit Kenya, Uganda, and
Tanganyika. Sir Samuel is understood
to have reached an agreement with
the local administrations in these
great British dependencies, compris-
ing 10,000,000 population, for far-
reaching changes in the direction of
union upon lines recommended by
the recent Royal Commission under
Sir Edward Hilton Young.

The scheme, as now reported, con-
templates a new Governor-General
for East Africa, with an executive
council comprising two official and
two nonofficial members from each
dependency concerned.

With this council will be associ-
ated in an advisory capacity the head-
quarters of government services controlling
railways, harbors, posts, telegraphs,
telephones, defense research and
other common economic interests
which it is proposed to transfer from
existing local legislatures to the new
central government.

This arrangement would leave the

highly controversial question of na-
tive policy to be controlled locally, as
at present, the British Government,
however, reserving through its repre-
sentative (the local governor) powers
both to veto any measures considered
undesirable, or to introduce new ones
where thought necessary. With this
safeguard it is understood to have
been proposed that at least in Kenya
there should be some extension of
electoral as opposed to bureaucratic
representation, details of which,
however, have not yet been defined.

The scheme, as agreed, can only
be brought into operation if it meets
with the British Labor Government's
approval, which it is by no means
certain to secure in view of the de-
cided opinion held by Mr. Mac-
Donald's supporters that stronger
safeguards than have hitherto been
in existence are necessary to main-
tain the interest of the native races,
who comprise the main portion of
the population. The Wilson pro-
posals, nevertheless, are regarded as
representing a definite advance to-
ward the long hoped-for co-operation
for promotion of common
interests among the directing au-
thorities of an area 500,000 square
miles in extent.

INTERNATIONAL
PAYMENTS FIXED
AT \$21,000,000,000

Exchanges of United States
With World Include Many
'Invisible Trade' Items

WASHINGTON (AP)—International
payments between the United States
and foreign nations in 1928, materi-
ally increased by the international
movement of goods, gold and service,
are estimated by a Commerce Depart-
ment bulletin to have involved more
than \$21,000,000,000.

Of this total \$10,648,000,000 repre-
sented credit items which the United
States ran up against the world by
international trade, while \$10,608,000,
000 represented debit items, the cost
of goods, gold and service obtained
by Americans from foreign purveyors.

'Invisible' Items Included
To make up the figures, the de-
partment included every item of "in-
visible exchange," which embraces
such things as interest payments on
foreign debts, insurance and freight
costs, foreign shipments, and the
expenditures of American tourists, as
well as the regularly estimated items
of exports and imports.

The "invisible" portions of the ac-
count exceeded the totals in the
visible trade figures.

The nation was found to have
gained an international credit of \$5-
324,000,000 by export of goods; of
\$817,000,000 by interest on foreign in-
vestments; and of \$1,634,000,000
from the sale of American securities
to foreigners.

On the other side of the ledger
foreigners were shown to have sold
\$4,497,000,000 in goods to the United
States; to have gained more than
\$50,000,000 from the expenditure of
Americans abroad; and to have re-
ceived \$1,483,000,000 from
selling their own securities to Ameri-
can investors.

Securities Sold in Boom
Foreigners were credited with \$1-
153,000,000 additional on account of
American securities, formerly held
abroad, but sold back in this coun-
try during the stock market boom
last year. These, with a host of other
minor accounts, worked out in com-
parison with previous years, made
up the totals.

Secretary Lamont, in a foreword
to the compilation, said the study
demonstrated that "as a creditor na-
tion, we are not the giant that is
often supposed."

"War debts aside," he added, "we
are ordered to pay nations in the
amount of probably less than nine
billions."

The figures for the balance of in-
ternational payments, he also
pointed out, set a new record for
size, and illustrated that 1928 was a
year of tremendous international ex-
change business.

Air and Sea Hunt
Begun for Fliers

Spain Sends Destroyers and
Planes to Search for Maj.
Franco in Azores Area

MADRID (AP)—Because of the dis-
appearance of Maj. Ramon Franco
and three companions on a flight to
New York by way of the Azores, the
Spanish destroyers have dispatched
destroyers and airplanes to scour the
area between the Spanish coast and
the Azores.

The Spanish Government was par-
ticularly eager to run down a report
from the British merchant ship Grei-
den stating that this ship saw air-
plane wreckage along the coast of
about 100 miles off the Azores.

As soon as this report was re-
ceived the Ministry of the Navy dis-
patched five destroyers from Ferrol
with orders to patrol the district
northwest of the Azores in the hope
of finding the wreckage, the identity
of which was not established defi-
nitely by the Greiden.

The plane, a Dornier-Wahl hydro-
plane, left Cartagena, Spain, on
June 21. Several messages from it
were picked up, the last 12 hours
after the departure.

GREEK SHARE
OF REPARATIONS
CALLED UNJUST

Reduced Quota Allowed
Raises Violent Protests
in Athens Press

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The reparations per-
centage assigned to Greece under
the Young plan has provoked violent
protest in Athens as most unjust on
the ground that no country today is
economically so hard pressed as
Greece, whose financial effort has ar-
rived at the extreme limit of its re-
sources. It is strongly pointed out
that while England and France
claim they should receive as much
as they pay the United States, why
should Greece receive less than she
pays her war creditors?

Though in a press interview, Eleu-
therios Venizelos, the Premier, voiced
his indignation, the Government's
final attitude is yet unknown. It is
almost sure that its criticism and
protest will turn about two main
points: first, that all other small
states have been given equal
quotas, whereas Greece's former
quota has been reduced, and secondly,
that while the great powers receive
enough annuities to cover their obli-
gations to America, the annuities
given Greece are insufficient to cover
her obligations to America and
England.

In a special conference, the Cab-
inet will study the question before it
can dispatch final instructions to its
delegates to the conference to be held
by the states interested. It is prob-
able that Nicholas Politis will be
summoned here from Paris for con-
sultation.

Mr. Venizelos, in the course of an
address to cadets, said that Greece,
being strongly peaceful, was not in-
terested in naval supremacy, and
added that the period of war, for Greece,
has ended and the period of recon-
struction, economic, physical, intel-
lectual, and moral, has begun.

"We believe that the League of
Nations," he said, "will gradually
acquire force and soon be in a po-
sition to fully assure world peace, but
until then, each state will be obliged
to look after its own security."

He therefore does not seek naval su-
periority over others, nor have we the
intention of entering any armaments
race. We confine ourselves to modest
development, our fleet assuring the
political independence and integrity
of our territory."

According to the arrangement for
distribution of annuities among credi-
tor nations set forth in the recent
report of the committee of experts
on reparations, Greece receives aver-
age payments, 1929 to 1965, of 7,000-
000 marks, bringing the total amount
in annuities to 413,000,000 marks.
The only nation receiving a smaller
annuity than Greece is Poland, with
500,000 marks, the next higher,
Japan and Portugal, receiving each
an average annual payment of 13-
200,000 marks.

ARABIAN KING HEARS
HIS PEOPLE'S PLEAS

Ibn Saud Says He Knows One
Law for All

JERUSALEM—Provided that their
complaints are well-founded and
stated, none of Ibn Saud's subjects
need hesitate to address the King of
the Hejaz personally about the mis-
conduct or any injustice perpetrated
by an officer.

All subjects are invited to deposit
complaints in a locked box outside
the palace gate, to which the
monarch holds the only key, says a
royal proclamation just issued at
Mecca. It concludes: "The public
must know that the gates of justice
and right are wide open to all, great
and small, and I know only one law,
applicable to all."

DR. STRESEMAN
FACES CENSURE
ON REPARATIONS

Nationalists Submit No Con-
fidence Motion After
His Defense

BERLIN (AP)—The Nationalists on
June 24 submitted to the Reichstag
a no confidence motion against Dr.
Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign
Minister for the last five years.

Dr. Stresemann had previously
made a vigorous defense of the Ger-
man Government's foreign policy,
particularly with reference to the
reparations problem, in an address
before the Reichstag. He answered
bitter criticism by Count Westarp,
leader of the Nationalists.

The Foreign Minister declared that
the Young plan was a definite
improvement over the Dawes plan
from the viewpoint of the burden on
Germany. As to its future, he said:
"Nobody in the world can give an
absolute guarantee as to its work-
ability and the experts themselves
stated that the maximum forecast
can be for only 10 years."

Dr. Stresemann's only reference to
the United States, which, however,
he did not mention directly, was his
answer to the Nationalist charge
that Germany was becoming a colony
of France and England.

Speaks With Great Vigor

"No, we are not a colony of
Frenchmen and Englishmen," he
said. "To me it seems doubtful
whether all Europe is not in danger
of becoming a colony of those who
are luckier than we. The fact that
the colonies stand down together to
work out amelioration for each other
because others did not give them
amelioration—that is something that
cannot be removed from the history
of the Paris negotiations."

The Foreign Minister delivered his
speech with great vigor. He was felt
in great measure to have taken the
wind out of the Nationalist sails, but
stating unequivocally that Germany
would not stand for the installation
of a commission in the Rhineland as
the price of its evacuation and by
announcing that President Von Hin-
denburg, as well as the Cabinet,
stood behind manifestations against
the Treaty of Versailles, scheduled
for June 26, especially the clause
concerning Germany's sole right
for the war.

Count Westarp, in opening the de-
bate, criticized the Reichstag for let-
ting several months pass without pub-
lic discussion of foreign policy. He
charged that the Government had
absolutist practices in choking all
debate, although the past months
have been full of grave problems
such as the minority question, the
meeting of the reparations experts
and the Rhineland question.

He also criticized the Government's
policy of silence regarding the
Voelger, one of Germany's chief de-
legates.

Calls Work a Failure
Discussing the Young plan, Count
Westarp asserted that Germany, in
accepting the Dawes plan, had the
excuse that it had been forced upon
her, whereas the Young plan was
adopted by the experts acting as free
agents. Its acceptance therefore was
far more serious. The Nationalists
declared, would oppose enlisting
future generations as contemplated
by the plan.

His speech was taken up with an an-
swer by the Government.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

DRY FLAG FOLLOWS
DAWES TO ENVOYS
POST IN LONDON

American Ambassador Denies
Reports That Liquor Will
Be Served

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The American Embassy
at London is to be dry under the
regime of Charles G. Dawes, in for-
mally inviting members of American
Newspaper Correspondents Associa-
tion in London to meet him, he said.
"Reports have been circulated that
liquor would be served at the recep-
tion at the American Embassy during my
term of service in England."

They are entirely unfounded and
untrue. I have never made a prac-
tice of serving liquor in my home
either at Washington or Illinois, and
I don't intend to begin it here.

Hugh S. Gibson, United States Am-
bassador to Belgium, is expected here
to confer with Mr. Dawes, presuma-
bly on the subject of the naval
"yardstick" and other correlated
topics.

Opening of the Semmering Railway
Observed by Picturesque Scenes

President of the Austrian Republic, the Chancellor and
Other Distinguished Men Pay Official Visit to the
Chief Towns Along the Line

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

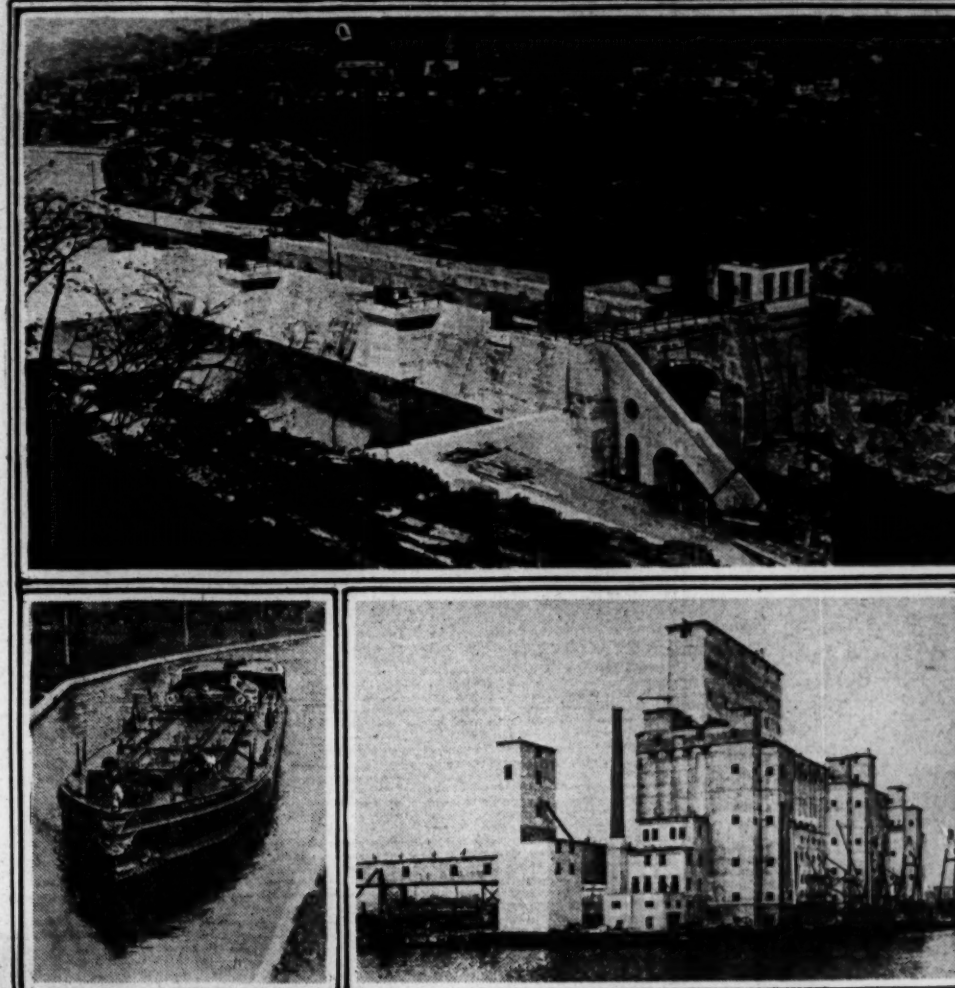
VIENNA—The celebrations com-
memorating the seventy-fifth anni-
versary of the opening of the Sem-
mering railway were culminated in
an official ceremony in the towns
along the route, which were attended
by the President of the Republic,
Wilhelm Miklas, the Chancellor,
Ernst Steieritz and other leaders of
public life as well as representatives
of the Italian, Czechoslovak, Hun-
garian and German state railways.

The Semmering Mountain range,
which is crossed by this line, forms
part of the frontier between Styria
and Lower Austria and lies on the
direct route from Vienna to Graz and
the north of Italy.

From the viewpoint of railway en-
gineering the construction of this
first mountain railway is a landmark.
Accomplished through the genius and
skill of Karl Ghega and Wilhelm En-
gerstr, the former planning the whole
route and the latter designing the
first mountain locomotive which
made the transport possible.

To appreciate the importance of
this great work, it must be realized
that it was undertaken within 20
years of George Stephenson's
route from Stockton to Darlington
and when mechanical science
was still in its infancy. Semmering
is now the popular winter and sum-
mer resort of Austria, being only
two hours' express train from Vi-
enna. The celebration ended in a
delightful pageant depicting "the con-
quest and the modes of traveling in
this district through the past cen-
turies."

How Ships That Ply the Great Lakes Reach the Sea



Increasing Traffic Is Flowing Through the New York State Barge Canal, Which Spans the State From Lake Erie to the Hudson River. Above at Top—Lock No. 17 at Little Falls, the "Culebra" of the Barge Canal. Below (Left) Is Shown One of the 1200-Ton Steel Tankers of the Type Which Carried 125,700,000 Gallons of Oil Through the Canal in 1928, and (at Right) the Gowanus Bay Grain Elevator, Where the Coastbound Grain Boats Discharge Their Cargoes. Some Cargoes Come From the Pacific Coast by Way of the Panama Canal.

M. I. T. to Use Zeppelin in 'War'
Against Aviator's Nuisance, Fog

New Dirigible Mayflower Will Aid in Round Hill Tests
of 'Blind Landing' Device and Super-
audible Sound Waves

The new Goodyear-Zeppelin Airship
Mayflower will be used for ex-
tensive aeronautical research by the
Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology. It has just been announced
that the studies will include aerial
navigation through fog, communica-
tion and meteorology.

Experiments will also be con-
ducted with a new "blind landing"
device, in which electrical cables are
buried beneath the surface of the
airport. The induced currents in the
cables influence special instruments
in the aircraft, adding them to come
safely to the ground despite visibility
conditions.

The Mayflower, the latest of four
nonrigid airships built by the Good-
year-Zeppelin Corporation, has a
capacity of 86,000 cubic feet, and is
in diameter, and is powered with
two 70-horsepower Ryan-Siemens
motors, which give her a speed of 58
miles an hour and a cruising range
of 550 miles without refueling.

Work on Dock Started
In anticipation of the arrival of
the Mayflower within a month, erec-
tion of an aircraft dock 140 feet long
and 72 feet wide has been started at
Round Hill Airport. The foundations
have been completed.

The Mayflower is expected to
start her flight from Akron, O., early
next month. In addition to her op-
erating personnel, an experienced
ground crew of 25 men will be sta-
tioned at Round Hill to handle the
docking operations. During the sum-
mer the Mayflower is expected to
make flights to various parts of New
England in connection with the re-
search in which she will take part.

The ability of the airship to hover
over one location will prove a great
aid to many of the experiments. Var-
ious types of antenna will be studied
as the airship will have instruments
to measure direction and strength of
radiated energy.

Experiments also will be carried
on in super-audible sound waves,
with the object of determining their
possible application to airplane nav-
igation. Other studies will deal with
altitude meters built on radio de-

sign, which will give accurate read-
ings of heights above the nearest
ground, instead of the height above
sea level.

Will Test Beacons
The fog research work, which be-
gan several months ago, includes
studies of the penetrating character-
istics of lights of various colors
through artificial fog. This work,
through the use of the Mayflower,
will be extended to include radio
beacon aids to navigation.

The general research program
will be in charge of Prof. Edward L.
Bowles of the department of elec-
trical engineering.

It has had to make a vigorous
fight for existence, passing as it does
through one of the most highly de-
veloped transportation regions of the
country and meeting competition not
only from the rail lines but from
modern trucking highways. Tonnage
records, however, show that it is
making steady progress.

Suddenly Increases Business
In the last four seasons there has
been an increase in tonnage of 50
per cent. In 1928, commerce ad-
vanced 19 per cent for the single
season, and the largest amount of
wheat was carried down this corri-
dor to the sea since 1894. Altogether
in 1928, 3,089,000 tons were carried,
and for the 1929 season, opening

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Quotas for Year
Already Filled
by 23 Countries

Irish Free State Not Near
Limit, However—12 Nations
Send No Immigrants

WASHINGTON (AP)—Twenty-three
nations have exhausted their quotas
of immigration to the United States
for the present fiscal year ending
June 30.

Of the nations that have not yet
filled their allotments, figures made
public at the State Department show
the Irish Free State, which in the
past has sent large numbers of im-
migrants, has 84,649 vacancies remain-
ing in its 23,567 quota. The other
nations with large quotas have only
a score or less of vacancies.

The nations which have exhausted
their quotas are Austria, Bulgaria,
China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Den-
mark, Estonia, Germany, Great Brit-
ain and Northern Ireland, Greece,
Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxem-
bourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Po-
land, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino,
Sweden, Syria, Yugoslavia.

Twelve small nations and colonies
included in the quota list failed to
send any immigrants. All of this
group had been allotted the minimum
quota of 100, and included Afghan-
istan, Andorra and the Island of Yap.

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gerstr, the former planning the whole
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To appreciate the importance of
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this district through the past cen-
turies."

NEW YORK SEES
FRUITS OF BARGE
CANAL RIPENING

Tonnage Increases 50 P. C.
in Past Four Years—Opens
New Gateway to West

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York
State Barge Canal, once a mere ditch
for the passage of cargo boats of
250 tons and less, and now a navi-
gable waterway through which ply
modern steel boats and motorships
of 800 to 2000 tons capacity, is mak-
ing new history in the development
of American waterway routes.

As water shipping, inland and by
sea, increases, the barge canal, con-
necting the Great Lakes with the
Atlantic seaboard, is finding oppor-
tunities for service such as the old
Erie Canal never made.

It has had to make a vigorous
fight for existence, passing as it does
through one of the most highly de-
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and for the 1929 season, opening

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

NATIONAL ISOLATION
CALLED OUT-OF-DATE

Policy of Co-operation Urged
at Evangelical Congress

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—"Isola-
tion is impossible among nations
of the world today," Erasmo Braga,
Brazilian delegate, told the Evangeli-
cal Congress, representing Protest-
ant groups throughout Latin
America.

A doctrine of co-operation involves
the use of religion in everyday af-
fairs, said Señor Braga, and he pro-
posed that the congress face such
problems as Christianization of the
social order and application of the
teachings of Jesus in human rela-
tions.

In an interview, Dr. Vincente H.
Mendoza, head of the Mexican
delegation, declared: "Protestant-
ism in Mexico do not enjoy special favors
from the Government of that
country."

Speaking of the work of the con-
gress, Dr. Mendoza stated that "we
have not gathered to attack Catholi-
cism; we are here to attack social
problems. Our policy is one of co-
operation."

COMMITTEE ACQUITS
AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN

MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—The com-
mittee of inquiry into the forced
landing of the aeroplane Southern
Cross recently in Eastern Australia,
has announced its report. There was
nothing in it to indicate that Captain
Charles Kinsford-Smith and ship-
mates had in any way prearranged
the landing which ended their flight
in Western Australia.

The report stated there was no
inference impugning the crew's hon-
esty. The committee considered

SUDDEN CHANGE IN FRENCH VIEW ON SAAR ISSUE

Paris Veers Toward Final
Settlement of Rhineland
and Debt Disputes

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—On three outstanding issues French opinion is advancing un-

mistakably in the direction of complete solutions. These three issues, which are a direct consequence of the Young plan, are: Ratification of the debt accord, evacuation of the Rhineland and immediate settlement of the Saar problem.

A few months ago it would have been impossible to assert that politicians would have assented to present proposals. They held to the Rhineland and the Saar and they declined to recognize the justice of the debt arrangements. Now there is an extraordinary change in the situation. The very arguments that the French have hitherto used most effectively now turn against them. They are convinced by their own logic, though that logic produces curiously unexpected results.

Take the question of debts. France declined for years to ratify the Young plan, but now it could pledge itself to pay out for two generations, if it must know how much would be paid. Obviously this argument implied that France would ratify as soon as it knew precisely its anticipated receipts. Now it knows, and it is pointed out in the most influential newspapers that it cannot escape from its own thesis.

M. Poincaré, in his long exposition before the parliamentary committee, lays stress on the necessity of following the reparations settlement with debt settlements. It has been the constant endeavor of France to link up these two problems. It cannot unlink them now.

Poincaré's Victory Expected

The entire Paris estimates of Germany's liabilities were based upon the liabilities of the Allies, which in fact, though not in law, were transferred to Germany's shoulders. Germany is asked to supply the wherewithal to pay the allied debts, and it follows beyond dispute that France, which receives the funds for a specific purpose, cannot refuse to fulfill that promise. When the prospective income is fixed in accordance with the prospective outgoings, it becomes impossible to challenge the outgoings.

Thus M. Poincaré has had an irrefutable case to present to the commissions, and, despite political intrigues, should easily win the Chamber.

In a similar way France's favorite argument against evacuation is completely reversed. France urged that she could not evacuate the Rhineland until the reparations settlement should be effected. This plea implied that when the reparations settlement was effected, France would evacuate it.

It becomes a matter of good faith.

THE
IAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

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WORLD'S FLAGS DIPPED BEFORE 'ALTAR OF PEACE'

Impressive Pageant Closes
Convention of Women's
Alliance at Berlin

By MARJORIE SHULER

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—Two thousand German women from six continents

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Offered New York

Adaptation of Pleasure Cars
for Cut-Rate Service
Called in Question

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Forty-three public projects are listed in the statement as "of primary importance among the 471 plans for the development of comprehensive and unified systems of communications and land uses recently proposed as a program for the next 25 years in the metropolitan area."

These include further electrification and improvement of trunk line railroads, with elimination of grade crossings at certain points and development of further railroad connections; improvement of suburban rapid transit service and its connections with various inter-city routes; construction of the New Jersey Ship Canal and of a new basin and waterway forming a navigable alternative to the lower Hackensack River; acquisition of right-of-way of trunk line railroads, equipment and endowment of the first unit in Manhattan.

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President of Real Estate Boards' Association



HARRY H. CULVER

'OWN YOUR HOME' PLAN PROMOTED BY REALTY MEN

Second Mortgage Release
From Usury Statutes
Among Proposals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Women of the United States were appealed to at a meeting held in the garden of the National Woman's Party by Dr. Soto-Hall, one of the editors of La Prensa, to work with the women of South America for the removal of all constitutional and legal incapacities.

Dr. Soto-Hall and his wife are to tour South America for the exchange of good-will messages and a study of conditions in the various countries. Dr. Soto-Hall, who sponsored a resolution in the Fifth Pan-American Conference providing that the future program of the Pan-American Union include means of establishing equal rights and responsibilities throughout the American republics, will pay special attention to the status of women on his tour and will throw influence on the side of obtaining rights for women equal to those enjoyed by men under the laws and constitutions of the respective governments.

"You women of the United States are now near the summit," said Dr. Soto-Hall, "but not even yet has your work been adequately recompensed. Especially in public life, woman does not yet play the role that is legitimately hers. The history of four centuries has demonstrated that Latin-American women have lived their own lives only during the past 50 years. In almost all the republics they have obtained their civil rights, in some their political rights, and in absolutely every one they have their own intellectual and moral liberty. The confirmation of the law will soon follow, the consequence and just recompense of their work."

The speaker was introduced by Miss Laura Berrier, Washington, D. C., of the National Council of the National Woman's Party. Among Latin-American representatives present at the meeting were Dr. Don Adrian Reinos, Minister from Guatemala; Dr. Don Ramiro Fernandez, first secretary of the Guatemalan legation; Señora de Fernandez; Dr. Don Juan B. Saeasa, Minister from Nicaragua; Miss Clara Gonzales of Panama; Miss Elsie Ross Shields, Miss Rosalire Colomo, Miss Aurora Colomo, all of the Inter-American Commission of Women; Miss Janiero Brooks, Miss Anne D. Armond Marchant, Miss Ruth Sedgwick, of the Pan-American Union.

WASHINGTON (AP)—North Carolina had 5,884,536 spinning spindles active in cotton mills during May, according to the preliminary census figures announced by the Department of Commerce.

There were 6,213,512 spindles in place. The total number of active spindle hours for the State in May was 2,024,761,515, which was second only to South Carolina in the United States.

NEGROES ASK ATTENTION
BY HOOVER LAW BOARD

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UNITED STATES WOMEN ASKED TO AID OTHERS

Buenos Aires Editor Seeks
Their Help in South
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BRITISH LEFT SEEKS TO FORCE PREMIER'S HAND

Socialism, Declare Leaders, Is to Be Pushed to the Uttermost

LONDON—James Maxton, president of the Independent Labor Party, representing the Left Wing of Ramsay MacDonald's supporters in the House of Commons, today included many members, at a mass meeting of 7,000 people in Glasgow indicated his intention of forcing the Government to act up to its professions on behalf of Socialism.

There had been a great deal of talk, he said, as to who held the balance of power in the Labor Party. They were none of them sure, but he wanted to suggest that there were more than three parties in the field. It would be unwise for them to start saying what a "tremendous fight they were going to put up" in the House of Commons. All of them from the Glasgow area had a clear understanding of what the people of Glasgow wanted them to do.

Continuing, Mr. Maxton said: "We know perfectly well what is wanted of us. Those who had been there before know the difficulties and the limitations of the House of Commons. I contend that the difficulties had been grossly exaggerated right down through history, and that even a minority of determined courageous men, recognizing the antiquated nature of the machine can compel that machine to move in the way they want it."

David Kirkwood, another member, who is even further to the Left than Mr. Maxton, said that they were going to fight, no matter who was in power, if they did not deliver the goods, and that the Labor Government was no use to them unless it was going to act in the opposite direction to any government that ever was in control before.

Mr. Maxton's and Mr. Kirkwood's statements, though representing "hot-head" views, are important at this juncture, as indicating the nature of the opposition Mr. MacDonald has to face in his own party in steering the moderate course he has decided upon.

The Conservatives and Liberals are prepared to give him their passive support in carrying on the

Government for the time being, so long as he makes no attempt to introduce any socialistic measures for nationalization, for which Mr. Maxton and Mr. Kirkwood stand.

These leaders have an energetic lieutenant in the trade union movement outside Parliament in Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners Federation, who is even more extreme. Speaking at West Bromwich, Mr. Cook said: "The relation of the trade unions to the Labor Government must be clearly understood in the light of the economic situation. Drastic changes must take place in the ownership and control of industry. There must be a different wage basis and system. I am working for Socialism and I am prepared to use any tactics and means to secure Socialism with the greatest possible speed, but we must remember that we cannot always choose the battle ground."

Labor Willing to Encourage Larger Output

President of Trade Unions Affirms Workers Recognize Need of More Production

PARIS (AP)—American Labor's willingness to encourage increased production through scientific management and machinery was conveyed in a letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, read recently before the fourth international congress for scientific management at the Sorbonne by Morris Llewellyn Cooke, of Philadelphia.

"Labor," said Mr. Green in his letter, "has an interest in increasing production, because only out of increased output can come sustained rises in the standard of living. Trade unions are ready to co-operate in promoting economies in production when there are set up agencies that assure them justice and equity."

"The American Federation of Labor recognizes that the interests of wage earners are interdependent upon the interests of all other groups. If industry is to maintain production, if prosperity is to continue for the community and for the Nation, wage earners and other groups must have sustained purchasing power."

Mr. Green said business expansion and technical advances placed a heavier burden on management, which



must be mainly responsible for "eliminating waste in production, for assuring steady employment for those employed, for steadily increasing wages as productivity increases and for planning in advance for workers displaced by machinery and technical change."

"The workers also have a responsibility for these problems which they can undertake through their trade unions when agencies and channels of co-operation have been established," the letter adds. "Labor realizes that its constructive opportunity comes when mechanical power and machinery supply tools of wider demand on judgment and information."

SINCLAIR AND DAY ORDERED TO JAIL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry F. Sinclair and Henry Mason Day, vice-president of one of Sinclair's oil companies, have been ordered committed to jail by the District of Columbia Supreme Court for contempt of court as a result of jury-shadowing activities in the Fall-Sinclair trial.

Mr. Sinclair now is in the Washington jail serving three months' sentence for refusal to answer questions asked by a Senate investigating committee, and the sentence imposed today will start immediately and run concurrently with his present sentence. As a result, the time the oil man must remain behind the bars will be shortened by about 35 days.

Vatican Renews Tilt With Duce

Pope to Publish Criticisms of Mussolini's Views on Lateran Pacts

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Disagreement between Pope Pius XI and the Premier, Benito Mussolini, over remarks in speeches on the Lateran treaties by the Duce in urging their acceptance before the Italian Chamber and Senate, has broken out again.

The Pontiff shows himself intransigent over sentences which he considered inimical to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in a second open letter to Cardinal Gasparri just published by the Osservatore Romano.

The occasion for the Pope's return to the subject was the publication of Premier Mussolini's two speeches in brochure form.

Under date of June 21, the Pope writes to the papal Secretary of State:

"The presentation anew to the

public in a new typographical form of the well-known speeches to Parliament relative to the Lateran treaties by the author of them, and in their original or almost original form, places us in a position of moral necessity to recall what we have said concerning the aforesaid speeches, both in a letter addressed to you on the day of Corpus Domini, May 30, and the words which we addressed to the pupils of Mondragone College.

"Will you take the necessary steps for reproduction of both letter and speech?"

"Signed Pius XI, Pontifex Maximus."

AMERICAN AIR MAIL LANDS IN CURACAO

First Plane Reaches Willemstad From Colombia

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao (By U. P.)—The first air mail from the United States arrived in Curacao June 22, when a giant twin-engine amphibian of Pan-American Airways, Inc., landed here after a 5½-hour flight from Barranquilla, Colombia.

The plane left later for Maracay, Venezuela, carrying official mail to

Lawyer Refuses to Encourage Wet 'Rebellion' Against Laws

Tacoma Attorney Gives Vigorous Answer to Group Seeking to Undermine Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TACOMA, Wash.—Another refusal to join in the activities of the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers Inc., of New York City, in an effort to strengthen sentiment against the prohibition laws, has just been recorded. This one is from Grant A. Dentler, a lawyer of this city.

Mr. Dentler has replied to a request from the committee for his opinion of the "situation created by the Eighteenth Amendment." In a letter which points out that it hardly behooves a group of lawyers in a state which has repealed its enforcement laws to expect broker lawyers in states where the Constitution is supported to be greatly impressed by their activities.

Continuing, the letter says that the best way for other states to help New York out of its "distressing plight" is to advise and assist it to reinstate its enforcement laws, and encourage obedience thereto.

"I cannot agree with you," Mr. Dentler writes, that "a statute which is unenforceable is no law at all." It is the observation of every lawyer that criminal laws are many times and in many places not obeyed or enforced, and yet that does not nullify such laws.

"I have lived and conducted my business under license laws, local option laws, state prohibition laws, and also under the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enforcing the same. During all of said time I have given very careful observation to the effects of these various laws

upon alcoholization, and have found that under the Eighteenth Amendment there has been more sobriety than under any of the other laws.

"I find that the small rebellion against the Eighteenth Amendment, and the laws enforcing the same includes those who believe they derive pleasure from the sensation of alcoholization, and so there may be here and there, throughout the United States, a guerrilla activity against the Eighteenth Amendment incited by wet fanatical organizations and newspapers.

"At this time it is very apparent that the sober citizens of the United States will follow the guidance of the President in the suppression of these few misguided rebellions.

"Gentlemen, I do not approve what you are doing, and shall gladly align myself with the urgent desires of the President of the United States, that each citizen thereof, in his personal habits, conform to all the laws of the United States, and thereby boldly observe the sanctity of my oath as a lawyer."

HINKLER GETS GOLD MEDAL

LONDON—The twenty-fourth congress of the International Aeronautical Federation, which has been opened at Copenhagen, has awarded Bert Hinkler the gold medal for 1928 for his England to Australia solo flight. Former recipients were Marquis de Pinedo, Colonel Lindbergh and Sir Alan Cobham.

SLIP COVERS

Our tailoring experts go right into your home and cut and fit the slips there from beautiful modernistically designed crepe, tulle or satin. Double striped damask. Double stitched seams. Finest bindings and non-rusting snap fasteners. Materials used. Materials used.

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Write or Phone for Sample Today. UPHOLSTERING AT SPECIAL PRICES.

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We gladly call for and deliver work in all parts of Greater New York.

Repaired
Washed &
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GALA
A Blue Calf Strap with
vamp of Blue, Beige and
White Woven, a colorful
Imported woven leather.
Stock No. 10742.

Summer Styles

NEVER have women's shoe styles been more alluring than those WALK-OVERS designed for the coming warm months. There is ultra smartness, even daring at times, that will intrigue you,—and all with the ankle-fitting perfection that characterizes WALK-OVER shoes.

There is a WALK-OVER for every type of foot and for every occasion. Ask your dealer to show you some of the most popular ones.

Walk-Over

Shoes for Men and Women

GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, Campello, Brockton, Mass.

Time to Take
to the Water

In High Power or Man Power BOATS

Get between a pair of oars . . . alongside of a paddle . . . in front of an outboard . . . or back of the wheel of a runabout. Can you think of any better way to spend the summer?

ROWBOATS \$42
from

CANOE \$56
from

OUTBOARD BOATS \$115
from without motor

MOTORS \$150
from

RUNABOUTS \$2050
from

Convenient terms of payment may be arranged on boats and motors over \$100.

FIRST GALLERY, NEW BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
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The Niceties of Appropriate HOSIERY

The selection of stockings is no longer a matter of routine, but a measure of taste and imagination.

So wide is the choice of styles and shades for each occasion that appropriate hosiery is of prime importance in the art of correct costuming.

These few examples serve merely to suggest the variety and value in Altman accessories:

Chiffon Hose in sheer or extra sheer weight \$1.95

Sheer Hose with open-work clocks \$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.50

Service Hose with lisle tops \$1.45, \$1.75

Service Hose, in specially fine qualities \$2.00, \$2.75, \$2.95

Silk Net Hose in attractive weaves \$1.95, \$3.75

Sheer Hose of fine, ingrain silk \$2.95

Extra Sheer Hose of ingrain silk \$3.50, \$5.00

Sport Socks of silk, lisle or wool from \$1.00

Mail and telephone orders filled within 24 hours for the greater convenience of vacationists.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY—FIRST FLOOR

CORE OF HOOVER POLICY ON JOBS IS POINTED OUT

All Branches of Government, Say Authors, Must Keep Tab on Conditions

The core of the policy approved by President Hoover for providing better jobs and more of them, according to William Truitt Foster and Waddill Catchings, writing in the July issue of Century Magazine, is for "all branches of government—federal, state and local—in all activities which affect the flow of money, to take into account existing business conditions and trends" and to co-operate accordingly in governing the amount of public work.

"As far as feasible," they say, "blue prints, specifications and contracts must be ready. Other advance arrangements must be made so that, in the construction of the postponed public work, public credit can be used promptly whenever the need arises."

In order to determine when the need does arise, the Government must have better measurements of economic trends. Most important of these for the purpose are index numbers of unemployment, consumer income and retail prices. An index number enables us to sum up miles of statistics in a single figure.

These three requisites—construction plans, public credit and economic indexes—will enable Federal, state and local governments not only to increase public expenditures promptly when private business lags, but also to decrease expenditures promptly when private business forces ahead too rapidly.

The feature of first importance to the successful engineering of planned prosperity, the authors say, is the co-operation of the Federal Reserve Board, and other branches of the Government, since all the fiscal operations of the Government have some effect upon the flow of money to consumers, and consequently upon trade and employment.

\$1500 Prize Won by Young Orator

Souther of William Jewel College Leads in National Contest

LOS ANGELES (AP)—First prize in the Better America Federation's national collegiate oratorical contest, carrying a cash award of \$1500, was won here June 20 by Lex King Souther of Trenton, Mo., a junior in William Jewel College, Liberty, Mo.

Souther, who is 25, competed against six other regional winners. All contestants delivered orations on the United States Constitution, the subject designated by the sponsoring federation. Souther represented the mid-western zone.

Second place and \$1000 was won by Robert G. Goodwin of Wahash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. John Patrick McHenry of Santa Clara University, Calif., was third, receiving \$750. Awards to the others were as follows:

Fourth—Milton H. Williams, Wesleyan University, Connecticut, \$500.

Fifth—Robert M. Smith, St. James College, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$450.

Sixth—Lee R. Mercer, North Carolina State College, \$400.

Seventh—Benjamin Ungerman, Syracuse University, \$350.

HOLLY TREES PLANTED IN BURNED DISTRICTS

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Planting of holly trees throughout the forest and burned over areas of the State of Washington has been started by the Boy Scouts, according to the Washington State Society for the Conservation of Wild Flowers and Tree Planting.

Plantings were started under S.H. Vine, Scout Executive. Since then, they have planted seeds and seedlings on Schome Hill, the hills surrounding Lake Whatcom and on other burned over areas in the vicinity of Bellingham.

WESTERN CANADIAN LAND TO BE SALVED

VICTORIA, B. C.—In an effort to salvage some of the loss sustained on

Kinninmont & Sons

Established over 75 years.

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soldier land settlements in the years immediately following the war, the British Columbia Government is about to rehabilitate the Camp Lister settlement in the interior of this Province. With the installation of an adequate water supply and a revision of land prices, the Government is confident that the area can be converted into a highly prosperous farming district.

It was farmed by soldier settlers with government aid in the reconstruction years, but most of these men abandoned their holdings. The Camp Lister program is part of a general effort to increase settlement and aid agriculture in this Province.

New Dollar's Size Accurately Gauges Its Buying Power

Smaller Bill Measures Rise in Living Costs Since War, Survey Shows

NEW YORK.—The reduced size of the new bills to be issued early in July corresponds roughly to the present purchasing power of the dollar, which, measured by the wage earner's cost of living, as computed by the National Industrial Conference Board, has shrunk to about two-thirds its pre-war size.

In dimension, the new dollar bills will be about two-thirds the size of the present ones, and the present dollar has a purchasing value of about 66 cents in buying the ordinary necessities of life, as compared with the pre-war dollar, a statement by the board says.

However, the findings for the first quarter of 1929 also show that average weekly earnings in the manufacturing industries have increased 130 per cent since 1914. This is computed to mean an average net economic gain for wage earners of 44 per cent—higher than at any time since the World War.

A study of the trend of living costs just completed by the board shows less than 1 per cent change in the total cost of living during 1928. Analysis of the figures puts the level of food prices lower than that of any other group, while clothing stood at the highest level of all the main groups of expenditures entering into the wage earner's budget.

Rents continued their steady downward trend, noted in 1924, when they were at their peak.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

Steady Growth Reported in Wellington, N. Z.

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The Evening Post of this city in reporting the dedication service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, here, included the following résumé of the growth of the Christian Science movement in this community:

"Christian Science services were first held in Wellington at a private residence in 1912, and continued until August, 1913, when the Wellington Christian Science Society was organized. Services were then held till 1914 in a room in Willis Street, from where the society moved to the present structure, 46 Boulcott Street, the freehold of which was acquired in May, 1920.

The following April the members unanimously changed their status from a society to that of a branch church of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, taking the name of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellington, New Zealand. Under this status a sequence of services has been held in the building since its occupation, and signs are not lacking that the present accommodation proving insufficient, a new structure will be needed to house the growing body of Christian Scientists."

FIFTH VETERANS TO MEET

CHICAGO (AP)—World War veterans who served in the fifth division, the "Red Diamond," will hold their annual reunion here Sept. 1, 2 and 3, it is announced. Veterans from Massachusetts and New York states comprise the personnel of the division.

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EXPERTS STUDY NEW HAMPSHIRE COAST EROSION

Beach Preservation Association Urges State Action to Stop Further Inroads

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H. (AP)—Solution of the problem of coastal erosion, which already has made extensive inroads in the sands near the mouth of the Hampton River, was sought by the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association at its mid-year meeting which began today.

The members of the Association made an inspection of the beach, particularly that section known as White Rock, where the sea has washed away many acres of land in recent years. The inspection was made immediately after addresses of welcome by Gov. Charles W. Tobey and Frederic E. Everett, State Commissioner of Highways, and a response by J. Spencer Smith of New Jersey, president of the Association. Mr. Smith is also president of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation.

President Smith suggested that the problem was one that required action on the part of the state. New Hampshire already has appointed a commission to study the problem.

"Invariably," he said, "shorefront protection works an injury to the adjacent shoreline. Wherever there is a tendency for erosion to take place, considerable distances on either side of where it is most acute."

"Assuming that this statement is true, then it follows that any attempt to prevent erosion must be broad enough to include all parts affected."

Victor Gellneau, chief engineer of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation; Owen, Richard C. Hale, associate commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, and Dr. James W. Goldthwaite, professor of geology at Dartmouth College, were scheduled to speak at the afternoon session.

New York Sees Fruits of Barge Canal Ripening

(Continued from Page 1)

April 5 a tonnage of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 is forecast.

The change in the economic position of the canal was first evidenced three years ago, when it was found that shipping to the West was approaching a balance with the shipping from the West. The two years following have shown the balance to be even more pronounced. In 1928, for 1,336,000 tons of goods carried East, there were 1,199,000 tons carried West.

The change is in contrast to the old canal which, after the first great westward movement, became known as an "eastbound" waterway. Along with this, the modern canal is more and more losing its character as a local waterway, with many terminals almost devoid of tonnage. At the same time, the total increase is regarded as evidence of the economic "pull" at each end of the waterway.

While the canal was under construction, traffic terminals were established at various points on the Hudson River and nine sites in New York. The canal traffic, however, did not develop along the anticipated "local" lines with the result that three of these terminals in Flushing, Greenpoint and Long Island City, costing a total of \$2,910,000, last year handled only 10,400 tons of freight. Sale of four unimproved terminal sites on the Hudson River, recently authorized by the State Legislature.

Steamship connections have been established with Pacific and Far East lines for canal carriers delivering to shipside at New York. During recent

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So you will naturally go to Gordon England Ltd. for any make of car, new or used.

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Gordon England Ltd. at SOUTH MOLTON STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1 (Just beside Bond Street Tube Station) Phone: Mayfair 678

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A reasonable return free from Income Tax. Availability of his capital at short notice without loss or depreciation.

Security for his savings such as a large Reserve Fund confers.

WE CAN OFFER ALL THIS APPLY TO:

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The Society whose share capital is protected by a Reserve Fund exceeding 14 per cent of the total.

WOMAN'S BUREAU ENDS NINTH YEAR AS WORKERS' AID

Government Bureau, Run by Women, Gives Service for Wage Earners

WASHINGTON.—The Woman's Bureau, which originally came into being as a war-time service and later was made a permanent bureau of the Government, has just observed its ninth anniversary. Conducted entirely in the interest of women, the bureau is unique in that women are in charge of its direction and operations.

According to Miss Mary Anderson, director of the bureau, one of the important activities is the education of factories and communities in the necessity of providing safe and comfortable working conditions for women who earn their livings. Recently the bureau has sent out several thousand letters to aid this educational work. It also has prepared new posters which are being distributed free, illustrating the directions in which the working conditions of women may be improved.

The importance of this work, according to the bureau, is illustrated by the fact that there are 8,500,000 women gainfully employed in the United States and all but 85 of the 572 occupations listed by the Bureau of the Census employ women.

"The wage-earning woman needs, and should have, all the things that make for a happy life, a comfortable home, wholesome food, good clothing, provision for emergencies, opportunities for self-development, time for recreation and labor," the bureau declares.

The bureau issues bulletins on occupations and opportunities; family status and home responsibilities; lost time and labor turnover; standards; hours, wages and working conditions and other subjects of value to working women. Exhibits are lent free on payment of express charges.

RHODODENDRON FETE GIVEN AT ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Masses of gorgeous blossoms, blooming against the dark green of the mountain, marked this year's annual rhododendron festival, in which many southern states participated by sending their most charming daughters to furnish a court for the new king and queen of the festival, Julian A. Woodcock Jr. and Daphne Brown.

The coronation took place at Grove Park Inn, where a court of about 50, including "Miss Asheville" (Miss Julia Webb), assisted. A prominent feature of the festival was the parade of rhododendron specimens. A water pageant and an exhibit of mountain arts and crafts were other attractions.

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The school provides a sound education on a wide and first basis of interest, and a high standard of work is maintained. For prospectus apply to the Headmistress.

W. H. Haynes The "Chintz" Shop

25 & 26 SPRING STREET, LONDON, W. 2

Decorative Consultants

Established in 1873

BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE

BRINGS OUT THE BEST IN EVERY DISH

"A-1" with everything applies to the kitchen as well. Use during cooking, and every dish is more tempting—more appetizing.

BRAND & CO. LTD., LONDON, S. W. 8 Makers of Essence of Beef & Essence of Chicken

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Antiques

ON a visit to London, the galleries of Waring & Gillow in Oxford Street have a special interest for the American Tourist.

First in importance is the exclusive collection of genuine English Antique Furniture, Tapestries, Needlework and China and Glass, displayed in appropriate period settings.

Fine examples of French, Dutch and Flemish periods are also included.

Waring & Gillow

LIMITED

OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

AND AT LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER & LANCASTER

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT GETS MILLIONS

Trust Fund Provided by Chicago Banker Also to Aid Worthy School Pupils

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (AP)—The New Britain Herald by special dispatch says that under terms of the will of James B. Wilbur, Chicago banker, and a summer resident of Manchester, Vt., a trust fund of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 has been left to the University of Vermont, subject to certain conditions.

In his will, Mr. Wilbur requires the university to limit its attendance to 1000 students annually, preference to be given to Vermont boys. The quota may be increased at the rate of 250 for every 100,000 increase in the State's population since the federal census of 1920.

Part of the income is to be used under the direction of the trustees as a scholarship fund for the education of worthy but needy Vermont pupils in any school in the State.

Outright gifts included in the will were: \$100,000 to the Vermont Historical Society; \$25,000 to Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland; \$100,000 to the trust fund board of the Library of Congress; \$100,000 to the New York Historical Society, and \$100,000 to the New York Times for the hundred neediest cases fund. These are to be paid at once.

Should the University of Vermont fail to meet the restrictions imposed under the trust, the bequests specified for the university go to the trust fund board of the Library of Congress.

The Bankers Trust Company is to administer the terms of the trust and the will is to be administered by Judge Edward Griffiths and W. H. Robert, vice-president and cashier of the Factory Point Bank at Manchester, Vt.

Mr. Wilbur was donor of the Ira Allen Chapel at the University of Vermont, which was dedicated in 1925, and a statue of Ira Allen, which stands in the center of University Campus.

Wife of Governor Dons Flour Sacks

Mrs. John G. Richards, South Carolina, Wears Gift Gown to Promote Use of Cotton

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Mrs. John G. Richards, wife of the Governor of South Carolina, was recipient of a dress made of cotton flour sacks by the York County Council of Farm Women before more than 100 farm women from every county in the State, who are at Winthrop College attending the summer short course.

BRADLEYS The House of Models

Pure Cotton Tailor Suits, Wraps, Millinery, Blouses,ingerie and Tea Gowns

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The shoes are examples of very fine craftsmanship

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MACMILLAN SHIP LEAVES MAINE FOR LABRADOR

Material Aboard for Erection of First Eskimo Community School

WISCASSET, Me. (AP)—Two sturdy schooners pulled out of the harbor here on June 22 bound for the North, one carrying natural scientists and material for the first Eskimo community building and schoolhouse and the other missionary workers.

The Bowdoin, which has already gone through five northern cruises, shipped by Lieut.-Comdr. Donald B. MacMillan, explorer, is heading for northern Labrador and Baffin Land on a three-month cruise.

A study of an ice cap in Frobisher Bay, hitherto unexplored, will receive the attention of the MacMillan party. The explorer who has made 11 trips into the north, will also visit the lakes "back in" Baffin Land.

The Maraval, recently launched, will have aboard Nelson and Lawrence W. Rockefeller, sons of John D. Rockefeller Jr., as members of the crew. It was said that Sir Wilfred Grenfell would meet the vessel at Bay of Islands on the West Coast of Newfoundland. The crew will leave the boat at St. Anthony in November, returning to the United States by mail steamer.

The material for the school building will be landed at Nain, northern Labrador, where a Moravian missionary, Dr. Hettash, has worked with the Eskimos for 38 years.

CHACON VETTES PROFITS TAX

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—President Lazaro Chacon has vetoed the 5 per cent profits tax passed recently by the National Assembly.

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DRY LAW SAVING TO NATION SET AT \$35,919,000,000

Sales Managers Are Told of
Drink's Enormous Toll
Before Prohibition

NEW YORK — Prohibition has saved the American people \$35,919,000,000 in the last 10 years, according to Maj. Maurice Campbell, Prohibition Administrator, in an address before the members and guests of the National Sales Managers' Club at a dinner just given at the Advertising Club here. Major Campbell declared that this money had gone into bank deposits, purchases of credits in building and loan societies, stock investments, automobiles, homes and insurance.

"Since 1919," Mr. Campbell said, "this country has experienced the greatest era of prosperity any nation has ever known. It stands to reason, therefore, that prohibition has not hurt the business of the Nation. Can any man guarantee that our present prosperity will still continue if we permit the Eighteenth Amendment to be nullified?"

"Based on the average yearly expenditure of pre-war days, there would have been spent for liquor in these last 10 years if prohibition had not been enacted, the staggering total of \$35,919,000,000."

Major Campbell analyzed liquor expenditure for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. The average annual earnings of the American people during these years, he said, was \$24,300,000,000, and that of this amount about \$2,551,000,000 was spent for alcoholic drinks. The same average, applied to the annual earnings for 1928, which amounted to \$31,000,000,000, would have meant an \$8,100,000,000 expenditure for liquor.

"Make all allowance you want for the purchase of bootleg liquor," Major Campbell continued, "it is not as big as they would have you think. But make a liberal allowance and then deduct the remaining billions which, without prohibition, would have been spent for booze today from your yearly sales records. You will agree that the bankruptcy courts would have the busiest period in their history."

British 'Dole' Contributed To by All Parties

(Continued from Page 1)

referred to as the unemployment "dole." It may not be out of place here to lay stress on the fact that the Unemployment Insurance Fund is made up of contributions received, in more or less equal parts, from the employers of labor, the employees, and the Exchequer.

Thus for the month of March of the current year the employers contributed £1,555,000 to this fund, the employees—£1,325,000, and the exchequer—£1,105,000.

The unemployment insurance scheme provides for the compulsory insurance of over 16,000,000 persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are engaged in all trades and industries except agriculture and domestic service and whose wages do not exceed £250 a year.

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No Music

CINDERELLA'S
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EXCELLENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS

Open Sunday
Specialties: Meringues and Fudge

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CHELSEA
(Close to Sloane Sq. & Chelsea Town Hall)
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Home-made cakes, scones, breads
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It requires hardly any emphasizing that, at the present rate of benefit, an insured unemployed person with a family consisting of a wife and three children (and this is rather a low average in industrial districts where the birthrate is high) is quite unable to make ends meet on 20s. a week. He has, therefore, in most cases, to fall back on the outdoor relief distributed under the Poor Law, which, dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth, lays it down that destitute inhabitants of a locality have the legal right to demand from the local authorities to be supplied with the bare necessities of life.

Number of Those Relieved

This is not the place to go into the extremely intricate history of the Poor Law in England, nor into the important administrative and financial changes which came into force only about a month or two ago, with the passing of the Local Government Bill, except to point out that the number of persons who were in receipt of the Poor Law relief by the end of 1928 in England and Wales alone, was 1,103,000, of which 878,000 were persons who, as the official record has it, should have been ordinarily employed.

Standard of Living

It is highly improbable, however, that such a person can at present exist above the poverty line, in spite of the fact that the standard of living is, owing to the fall in the cost of living, the improved value of money, and the trade union action in maintaining wages, generally speaking higher today than it was in 1920. And, indeed, in places of long continued depression, such as South Wales, special funds have had to be raised by public subscription to supplement the relief of the local authorities.

It should be borne in mind, however, that any considerable drop in the figures of unemployment would at once make it possible, owing to the fact that those who have contributed as workers to state insurance schemes have a vested interest in the funds which they have helped to create, for the conditions of the insured but involuntarily unemployed persons to be greatly improved.

NEW YORK COMMITTEE ASKS ENFORCEMENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The constitutional campaign committee of the West Fourth Street, of which David Barnett is chairman, has just circulated petitions urging the two major political parties here to nominate for Mayor of New York City candidates who are pledged to close the speakeasies in this city. The organization asserts that it is for enforcement, rather than for prohibition.

John F. Curry, leader of Tammany, and Samuel S. Koenig, and other Republican county leaders will receive copies of the completed petitions. Mr. Barnett said. Several thousand citizens have already signed the petitions, he added.

PACIFIC COAST CITIES PLAN AIR SERVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—British Columbia will be connected with San Francisco by direct, airplane passenger service on or about July 1. The Boliman Air Transport Company of Portland is inaugurating this service, the headquarters of which will be at Portland.

The planes will run direct from Victoria, B. C., to San Francisco passing through Portland en route.

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GLOOMY CRITICS OF STUDENT ERR, SAYS DR. COVERT

Generation Is Serious and Substantial, He Tells Presbyterians

The college youth of today—despite "sensational publicity" to the contrary—is typified by high character and constructive life, according to the Rev. Dr. William C. Covert of Philadelphia, general secretary of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Speaking before the thirteenth general council of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance in Boston, Dr. Covert declared that he had "no sympathy with the harsh critics of modern youth." He upheld the college students of America as a sound and substantial group, despite the social problems which the generation faced. Their desire for knowledge and progress, he declared, constitutes a direct challenge to the church to place its teachings upon a basis which will meet their requirements.

"The impatient and despairing critic," who views with irritation and hopelessness the trends and activities of student life, and who forecasts the future with gloomy forebodings, has no message for present-day student life," he declared.

Generation Is Serious

"The facts warrant trust and admiration. There are inspiring major situations in our campus life which the few . . . who bring into college life their low ideals and morals cannot overshadow. The generation in college today is serious and substantial. It is far removed from those cults and cynicisms and disillusionments, that, through clever writing and sensational publicity, have set themselves before the American public as typical of campus thinking."

The present generation, Dr. Covert continued, is faced with numerous problems. The quick amassing of material wealth has developed "ill-proportioned values" in life, he declared, while the stress of modern economic conditions allows little leisure for the nourishing of intellectual groups.

Seek Nobler Goals

Dr. Covert also scored the "mechanization of thought which would reduce ideals to terms of chemical impulse." But he added that these problems presented a renewed challenge to the church and required that it capitalize modern knowledge and deliver a message which would be the "supreme interpretation of God's wisdom . . . revealing 'His' as over all."

"The church message that will call persuasively to this generation of campus people," he said, "will be the one that discriminates between the eccentric and abnormal vagaries of the undisciplined few and the vast substantial body of serious American children far above the average in manners and morals who are working through their college experiences toward nobler goals of life, and who hold within their character and purpose the hope of the church, the nation and the world."

The Rev. Dr. F. J. Paul of Belfast, Ireland, discussed the accomplishments of the alliance throughout the world, its most effective service, he said, probably being rendered in central and southern Europe.

"In these countries," he said, "there are, among the 'minorities,' reformed churches that have been passing through times of great hardship and even of persecution; they have been crowned upon by their government, harassed by administrative action and hindered greatly by their poverty, in the reconstruction of their churches and schools. The alliance has shown practical sympathy with them in their difficulties; it has made representations in their favor to the League of Nations at Geneva and to their own government, and in financial matters has secured far easier terms for them than would otherwise have been available."

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Church Council Hears His Defense of Youth



The Rev. Dr. William C. Covert of Philadelphia, General Secretary of Board of Christian Education of Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

4400 College Graduates Work in One Concern

Thirty-Five Foreign Countries and 215 American Educational Institutions Represented

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—More than 4400 college graduates, representing approximately 215 American universities, colleges and technical schools, are in the employ of the General Electric Company. In addition there are more than 300 graduates of educational institutions in 35 foreign countries. Forty women in the employ of the company are also university or college graduates. The figures include only those who complete a course for a degree.

In training, the classification includes: Electrical engineering, 3278; mechanical engineering, 529; civil engineering, 71; chemical and ceramic, 132; metallurgical, mining and physics, 53; aeronautical, radio and marine, 13; general engineering, 142; scientific, 93; liberal arts, 272; business administration, law, etc., 178. The term "general engineering" includes administrative, agricultural, architectural and industrial engineering.

Seven universities or colleges are represented by more than 100 graduates: Union College, 192; Purdue University, 174; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 169; Cornell University, 131; Pennsylvania State College, 113; Pratt Institute, 111, and Iowa State College, 102 and there are 22 institutions with from 50 to 100 graduates.

Graduates of foreign colleges include: Canada, 87; Germany, 46; Sweden, 33; England, 27; Switzerland, 21; Russia, 12; Scotland, 12; Norway, 11; and Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Brazil, Chile, China, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Persia, Poland, Turkey, and Wales, less than 10 each.

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HIGH VALUE SET ON BY-PRODUCTS OF PARIS PACT

Security, Freedom of Seas and Other Issues Solved by It, Dr. Gulick Declares

How can the nations of the world make the Pact of Paris most effective? Should the United States and other powers, having renounced war, continue to ship arms and make loans to belligerent countries? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement? These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the Pact of Paris are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the twenty-first.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The pressing need at the present time is for a campaign of information on the meaning and significance of the Pact of Paris, according to Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Good Will and also of the committee on relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of Churches, secretary of the National Committee on the Churches and World Peace, and secretary of the National Committee on American-Japanese relations.

Dr. Gulick has been closely connected with work for international peace during the last 15 years. He was formerly secretary of the American branch of the World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship Through the Churches and is the author of several books dealing with international affairs and the world peace movement.

Public Support Essential

"Every American needs to understand what the Pact of Paris implies," Dr. Gulick said in an interview. "Every forward-looking organization, group, newspaper, school and church should make the creation of an informed and imperative public opinion its major policy. Let them teach the people the full meaning of the pact and guide them in calling upon their representatives in Congress to respect and enforce it."

Emphasizing the importance of national policies which will reinforce and strengthen the pact, Dr. Gulick asserted that much wholehearted support by the United States would mean the end of the war system.

"All now depends on the sincerity, earnestness and promptness with which the nations take the pact as it is, and put it into practice," he declared. "If the United States throws her mighty moral and physical force behind the pact, making known to the world that it intends loyally to observe it and that the nation or nations which violate their solemn pledges will come under its swift and active condemnation, the pledges of the pact will be kept and the end of the war system assured."

Terms Become Meaningless

Dr. Gulick declared that many "by-products" which would result from loyal observance of the Pact of Paris

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had been insufficiently recognized both by supporters and critics of the pact.

"When the observance of the peace pact becomes the established habit of the nations," he continued, "many now vexing problems will become automatically solved, or, more accurately speaking, irrelevant. The problem, for instance, of 'security' will be no more, for all will be secure. The 'freedom of the seas,' the 'parity of British and American navies,' 'contraband,' 'raw materials,' 'markets,' 'adequate preparedness,' 'neutral rights'—all these questions, so important under a war system, become meaningless under an established peace system."

"Lord Robert Cecil rightly says: 'That country which can most rapidly appreciate the change and adjust its policy to the altered circumstances (due to the pact) will be the first to reap the fruits of the new era.'"

Farming Future Is Up to Women, Expert Claims

Feminine Farmers Hear How to Keep Educated Children on the Land

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Women must take an important part in rehabilitating agriculture as an industry, according to speakers at the annual meeting of the Dairywomen's League Co-operative Association here.

"You are sending your boys and girls to high schools and colleges, where they establish high standards for themselves," Miss Vera McCrea, director of the home department of the association, told 800 farm women who had gathered for the meeting. "They are never coming back to live happily under unfavorable circumstances. They are either going on to become leaders in business or the professions or a few are coming back to engage in agriculture. Certainly the more progressive, ambitious ones cannot be expected to become interested in an industry which compares so unfavorably with the financial returns of other industries."

Miss McCrea declared that the value of the agricultural industry in the United States declined from \$73,000,000,000 to \$58,000,000,000 from 1921 to 1927, while other corporate wealth increased from \$59,000,000,000 to \$134,000,000,000.

"The social status of the rural communities is being raised because of the alert and active thinking of our members and their wives," she continued. "I anticipate better churches, better schools and better homes and a generally improved condition in rural affairs."

The meeting was attended by more than 800 dairy farmers from all sections of the New York milk shed.

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EUROPEANIZING RUSSIA STATED AS SOVIET AIM

Educator Envisions Culture
Based on Proletariat
Ideals, However

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—In an address before the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, A. V. Lunacharsky, Commissar for Education, reviewed the aims, difficulties, achievements, and shortcomings of the Soviet educational system.

“The aim of the Soviet educational system,” he said, “is to Europeanize Russia. It is not to make Russia European, but to make Europe Russian. It is to make the Soviet Union a model for the rest of the world.”

“Europeanizing Russia,” he says, “is only part of our problem. We don't want to overtake Europe in the sense that we wish to resemble Germany or England. Our aim is to Europeanize according to Marx and build a state and culture penetrated with the ideas of the proletariat. Our State Socialist school sets for itself the problem to educate a class conscious, scientifically minded collectivist.”

Study in Groups

Indeed in several of the schools visited by the Monitor correspondent it was noticed that the school authorities make collective study and work one of their most important educational policies. Children read in groups, make laboratory experiments in groups, get group homework, write group compositions, and often the group is held responsible for the work of the individual.

Mr. Lunacharsky states that besides the regular education provided by the schools, the workers can now take advantage of such educational institutions as the cinema, radio and the theater which were formerly not within their reach. The progress made by the various minor nationalities which inhabit the Soviet Union has also been significant. Before the revolution, their national culture was suppressed and they were forcibly Russified. Now each nationality is encouraged to develop its own language and culture and the

educational budget of the backward nationalities grows faster than that of Russia proper.

More Money Needed

After enumerating these achievements, however, Mr. Lunacharsky makes several pessimistic observations. Even if the large plans for the next five years are carried out, Russia will spend on education proper (not counting the money for supporting the students) only about 81 per cent of what the zemstvos gave for education before the revolution. Only one-fifth of the village children spend more than three years in school. In the fourth year of the village school there are usually only about seven or eight children of the richer peasants. The others are too poor to attend.

Mr. Lunacharsky also urged extending the length of the elementary and high-school education to 10 years instead of the present nine-year course and giving the high school graduates vocational training that will fit them for some definite work.

Speaking of the religious situation, he said the “danger” of the growth of the sectarian movement was very great and that the church reformation which is trying “to limp in” together with the revolution must be averted. “Therefore all our cultural institutions from the schools to the theaters, and from the Academy of Sciences to the village reading rooms, must fight the religious danger,” he declared.

Students of World Busily Arranging Vacation Tours

Europe, America and Africa
Vie in Offering Holiday Attractions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A geography tour in Switzerland, a walking tour in Britain and the harvesting tour in Canada for men, are among the attractions arranged by the International Students' Union for this summer. Visits to the United States and South Africa are also being planned, while delegates from the National Union of Students will attend the council meeting of the Confédération Internationale des Etudiants at Budapest in August, and the second Imperial Conference of Students at Montreal in September.

The International Students' Union is organizing a camp at Lake Balaton, Hungary, as well as a summer hostel at Geneva.

Whether by canoe, cycle or the more energetic modes of walking and climbing, it is certain that many students will avail themselves of the opportunity to explore the little-known beauties of the Austrian mountains. Walking tours have been arranged to all parts of Austria, and one that combines walking and boating in Bosnia, Herzegovina and the Adriatic coast, which will follow one another from July 25 to Sept. 15.

In the case of the shorter tours the cost is approximately £15, with a slight increase for the canoe and cycling tours. The guides for the mountain trips are Austrian students who are themselves experienced climbers. The tours were inaugurated seven years ago by a handful of undergraduates, who set out to facilitate methods of travel for themselves. Their efforts have grown into the present organization which welcomes and helps students from all parts of the world.

WORLD P. E. N. CLUBS CONVENE IN VIENNA

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

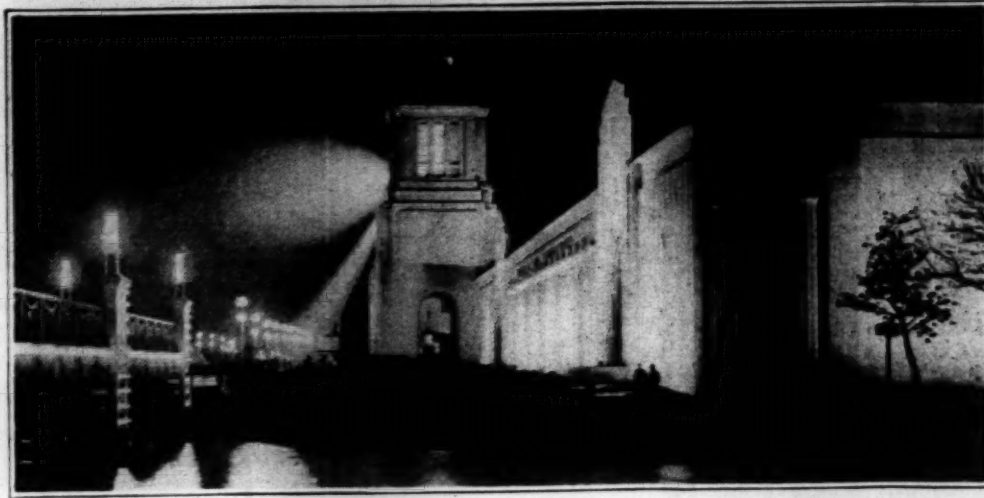
LONDON—John Galsworthy has gone as an English delegate to the international congress of the P. E. N. Clubs at Vienna, in which 25 countries are participating.

Arrangements are in charge of Felix Salten, Austrian author, and includes an address by Mr. Galsworthy as well as a number of excursions to the beauty spots in the neighborhood. The congress will last five days.

PERUVIANS REACH ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—The Peruvian fliers, De Pinillos and Zagarra, were given an enthusiastic welcome on their arrival here June 22 from Balboa, C. Z. The Governor, chief of staff, Peruvian consul and many spectators were at El Condor Flying Field to welcome the fliers.

Attractive Glimpse of the Northeast Coast Exhibition by Night



Northeast Coast of Britain Challenges World Industry

Coal Mining, Shipbuilding and Engineering Now Steadily
on the Up Grade, and Yards Claim That Nowhere
Can Ships Be Built More Cheaply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—When the Prince of Wales opened the Northeast Coast Exhibition at Newcastle recently, he referred to the exhibition as “the challenge of the northeast coast of England—an announcement to the whole world that the great shop of this industrial district is still open, is determined to carry on, and is prepared to meet all orders with the highest traditions of a not unworthy past.”

The three main industries of the northeast coast, coal mining, shipbuilding, and engineering, have, for several years, been hard hit by world conditions. All these industries are now steadily on the up grade. The shipyards of the northeast coast claim that nowhere in the world can a ship, from a tramp to a liner, or a special service vessel, be built more cheaply.

Engineering and Industries

A large-scale model of the Mauretania, which was built on the Tyne 22 years ago and still holds the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, occupies an honored position. A Russian ice-breaker is also here in model—a curious craft with almost solid hulls. There is also a train-ferry, and oil tankers whose hollow masts act as ventilators and carry off the inflammable gases high above the risk of ignition from the funnels.

In the Palace of Industries are housed exhibits showing the recent strides made in electrical and gas engineering and the manufacture of paper bags, tin cans, confectionery, pottery, carpets, brushes, bicycles, boots and shoes and endless others. Here also may be studied the making by hand of trawl nets. Young girls are employed to do this work. Several ineffectual efforts have been made to replace hand work by machines.

Gardens, Halls, and Music

Almost every visitor remarks the beauty of the gardens. The director of horticulture is a young girl of 22 who, with a staff of six men, has been entirely responsible for this part of the exhibition.

Every effort has been made to provide for the comfort and entertainment of visitors. There are excellent

restaurants; a garden club, a festival hall for musical performances, orchestral and choral, and a bandstand in the central court where the general public can listen without charge to the best military bands in England. A palace of art displays a collection of over 1000 pictures—several of them priceless old masters lent by private owners in the district.

Three newspapers have pavilions here, one of them being The Christian Science Monitor, which has a charming building in the style of a bungalow. One half is devoted to a rest and reading room where guests are welcomed (in the first week over 700 people availed themselves of the invitation); in the other half is housed The Christian Science Monitor exhibit.

At the Evening World pavilion may be seen, during the early part of the exhibition, the Golden Arrow, the motorcar in which Sir Henry Segrave broke the world's speed record.

Appreciation has been expressed of the Newcastle Evening Chronicle's action in giving visitors an opportunity to hear a fine peal of bells which is to form the War Memorial at Wellington, N. Z. The bells are hung in a specially constructed tower, and every few hours they peal forth a series of well-known melodies.

Welsh Churches Oppose Liquor

Congregationalist Resolution
Protests Granting of More
Licenses by Justices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLYHEAD, Wales—Welsh Non-conformist churches view with concern the granting of additional intoxicating drink licenses by justices of the peace in certain parts of the Prin-

cipality. This question was discussed at a recent meeting of the Welsh Congregationalist Association at Holyhead when the Rev. Kenion Thomas, a prominent preacher, moved a resolution of protest against adding to the number of licenses granted. The resolution follows in part:

“The increase in the consumption of intoxicating drink and the huge profits made by its sale remind us that every effort should be made to restrict the drink traffic. We, therefore, urge all our members to co-operate with us by giving their whole-hearted support to the temperance movement.”

The Welsh Nonconformist leaders have for many years been in the vanguard of the great temperance movement.

Norwich Removes Slum Conditions by Small Houses

English Housing Scheme Brings
Beauty and Comfort Into
Tenants' Lives

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Close by the famous Mouse Hole Heath at Norwich, East Anglia, described by George Barrow, a number of small houses have been built to accommodate persons removed from slum conditions. Norwich has carried out an energetic housing policy since the war, erecting over 300 houses on six different estates.

According to a responsible authority, the tenants generally are taking a great pride in their new houses. The response to better conditions from those who have dwelt in “unhealthy areas” is especially noticeable. In order to encourage the cultivation of gardens, a garden competition with substantial money prizes is being organized at the present time.

Special attention is given to provide plenty of facilities for recreation grounds. On one estate there are bowling greens and small children's playgrounds. On another there are a number of tennis courts, bowling greens, and a yacht pond.

Further, in order that the men in their leisure hours may have opportunities to indulge in gardening,

plenty of allotments have been provided on all the estates and these are eagerly sought after.

Educational work is also encouraged, and libraries have been built where the tenants may obtain books free of charge. Up to date schools are also being built for the 6000 children who are now living in Norwich's new Council houses, and these are so designed that fresh air will be unrestricted, and the classrooms will be open to the sunshine.

Germans Push Shannon River Breach Repairs

Engineers Still Hope to Complete Irish Free State
Contract on Time

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The facts of the Shannon River bank subsidence, about which disquieting reports were circulated recently, have now been disclosed, though not through official channels. A full and detailed account with maps of the area affected has been published in the Dublin press, although the Free State Government maintains complete silence on the subject.

A 200-yard stretch of an embankment, which forms a “funnel” shaped entrance to the newly constructed canal, has subsided. It is a most unfortunate point for any weakness in structure to occur, as this canal, which is one of the biggest of its kind in the world, runs directly down to the power station, providing the artificial fall of about 100 feet which is to operate the huge turbines. The subsidence is not due to any structural defect, it is declared, but to the fact that the forces of nature temporarily have won the fight with the ingenuity of man.

The collapse is said to be due to a stratum of potter's clay beneath the embankment and the gradual seepage from a little river, the Kiln-mustilla, which had been diverted from its natural course. The engineers are now hard at work repairing the breach, and if their present plan should prove perfectly successful, they still have several alternative courses to pursue. The main point, however, is that the Germans are confident they will be able to deliver electric current to the Free State according to their contract, and quite possibly within the scheduled time—October next—but at the latest the supply of current may be delayed till March.

REICH AND ESTONIA BAN VISAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLINN—Passport visas of entry and transit visas in respect of citizens of Germany and Estonia have been abolished from May 15, 1929, on the basis of reciprocity, according to an agreement recently concluded between the two countries.

NORWAY AIMS TO INCREASE ITS FOREST AREAS

Suitable Law Being Sought
to Be Put Through
the Storting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—An appeal was recently submitted to the Storting, urging it to take adequate and energetic measures to preserve and restore the forests of Norway. The document was signed by the chairmen of the boards of the district corporations from different parts of the country, by interested leaders of forestry societies, and representatives to the Storting.

The appeal suggests that a suitable law be introduced aiming at a natural and certain increase in our forest areas, as well as the preservation of our sheltering forests.

It also suggests the forming of an effective organization for guidance and inspection, to co-operate intimately with the state forestry department, the Norwegian Forestry Society, the county societies, and also with forest owners all over the country. Between this organ and the schools, the associations of youth and our military authorities, co-operation also should be arranged in order to establish nurseries in the different districts and to help in the plantation of trees, etc.

It suggests in certain instances that forestry work should replace military exercises, and that profits accruing from the forest and not the forest land itself should be taxed.

The appeal pointed out that the situation demanded immediate attention, as thousands and thousands of acres of forests are devastated every year.

Every year about 4000 acres are now re-afforested, and it is suggested that if 100,000 of Norway's forest owners would devote one adult and one youth to forestry work for six days annually, 200,000 acres would be gained yearly, and in 20 years profits would accrue to counterbalance the national debt.

The chairman of the Forestry Society of Trondhjem (Trondhjem) has stated that the export value of Norway's forests today amounts to about 250,000,000 crowns, and that 300,000,000 crowns, represents the wood manufacturing industry of the country.

COLUMBIA INTERNATIONAL, LTD.
LONDON—Columbia International Ltd., declared a dividend of 5 per cent on the common compared with 4 per cent last year. Columbia Telephone, which holds 99 per cent of the stock, is making an offer to purchase outstanding shares of Columbia International.

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with net introduced at foot; the
coat is finished with a novelty
clasp. In Beige, Black and several
good colours, stocked in
several sizes.

Sale Price 7 Gns.



C. 7. Matron's Frock in good
quality printed Cotton Voile
over silk foundation with vest of
Ivory Georgette well cut on be-
coming lines, double skirt of fine
pleats. In various good colour-
ings and designs. Stocked in
large and small sizes.

Sale Price 5½ Gns.



C. 9. Dainty Afternoon Frock
in novelty printed Crepe-de-
Chine with dainty Georgette
and lace collar with bone but-
tons down centre front. In many
lovely colourings and designs.
Sale Price 6½ Gns.

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LEEDS: 153 Briggate.
LEICESTER: 14 Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.

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MANGIN WINS EASTERN TITLE

Defeats H. E. Coggeshall in a Four-Set Battle—Tulane Victor in Doubles

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS

College	Points
Tulane University	25
Princeton University	18
Georgetown University	12
New York University	9
Columbia University	8
Yale University	7
Harvard University	6
Stanford University	5
University of California	4
University of Michigan	3
University of Wisconsin	2
University of Illinois	1

NEW YORK.—Gregory S. Mangin of Georgetown University, a resident of Newark, N. J., is the new eastern intercollegiate champion at lawn tennis. He captured the title June 22 when he defeated H. E. Coggeshall of Grinnell College, Iowa, in the final round of the first tourney of the series open to universities outside of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association territory. The score was 6-4, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4.

A pair from Tulane University, New Orleans, Clifford Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, took the doubles championship from a Princeton University team, Donald Strachan and Walter F. Thomas, by a score of 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

The new Eastern Intercollegiate Trophy for the university first scoring 150 points, will reside at Georgetown for the next year, as the victory of Mangin brought the team total to 27 points, while the defeat of the Princetonians, which was unexpected, deprived them of the 10 points scored for the final round, which would have placed them at 28. As it was Tulane tied them at 18 points, with Grinnell next at 17.

It was the driving power of the strokes of Mangin that decided the singles. Coggeshall had the better placing ability and his service was also effective. But the speed that the Georgetown player had in the backhand by his slanting on the endurance of the Grinnell player, and though Mangin was forced to ease up in the third set, he was so far ahead that he was able to do so safely, and then come back after the customary rest with enough reserve to break through the service of Coggeshall for the fourth set and match.

It was combination play and fine net skill on the part of Sutter and Bayon that deprived the Princeton pair who had a victory over Georgetown in the credit of the team honors. Strachan had his service working well all day, and his partner was also effective in that respect. But the fine forecourt play of the Tulane team kept them on the defensive, and after the first set when the Southerners were defeated on a break through service, Sutter and Bayon had the upper hand all the way on accuracy and team play. The summary:

FOUR RECORDS FALL IN M. A. TRACK MEET

PHILADELPHIA.—E. Berlinger '31, University of Pennsylvania star 21-round athlete, established two new Middle Atlantic A. A. U. championship records and tied for a third in the meet held here Saturday, June 22. The two marks which Berlinger bettered were in the 16-pound shotput and pole vault. In the former he led 45 ft. 11 in., and in the latter 12 ft. 4 in. He shared a new running high jump record with William Newkirk when they won the event with 5 ft. 12 in.

Berlinger made his new record when he won the running broad jump with a leap of 24 ft. 5 in.

PHILIPPINE ISLAND FLEET CHALLENGES

NEW YORK.—The first challenge for the Star class international yacht racing championships has been received here by George W. Elder, president of the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association, and comes from the Philippine Island fleet. Mr. Elder has announced the challenge from Manila did not name a boat, but it is understood that a Manila crew will sail a boat to be built in Brooklyn by Parkman and shipped to New Orleans for the International in October. Only one fleet so far has finished its eliminations and named a challenger for the International—the Hawaiian Islands fleet, in which H. M. Dowsett, sailing Hula Star, won the right to represent Hawaii at New Orleans.

NEW YORK SCENE OF WORLD SKATING EVENT

OSLO.—The world championship for figure ice skating will be decided next February at a meet in Madison Square Garden, New York. The International Skating Union, which has just concluded its annual board meeting here, decided that the competition will be held under the auspices of the amateur skating Union of the United States. The New York Skating Club will make the arrangements for the European competitors who will enter.

PERRY WINS SOUTHERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Samuel Perry, of Birmingham, Ala., won the southern golf championship June 22 by defeating J. C. Lebourgeois Jr., of New Orleans, 3 and 1, in the final. Perry began to pile up a lead at the turn of the afternoon round and ended the match on the seventeenth green. He passed up numerous opportunities to make the margin of victory even larger.

BOWMAN REGAINS TITLE

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y.—Herbert L. Bowman, a former holder of the title, regained the men's eastern clay court tennis singles championship June 22 by defeating Edgar F. Dawson, former Fordham University captain, by the score of 6-1, 6-4, 6-1. In the final round match of the annual tourney on the courts of the New York Athletic Club, Bowman succeeds Gregory S. Mangin of Newark and Georgetown University as champion.

COUCH LOWERS RECORD

GREENWICH, Conn.—Ira L. Couch, the Chicago amateur golfer who is to

PLAY STARTED AT WIMBLEDON

Tilden Shows Brilliant Tennis in Opening Match on Center Court

LONDON (P)—William T. Tilden 24, ranking United States tennis star, opened his campaign for the British singles championship at Wimbledon today by defeating H. V. S. Dillon of Ireland 4-1, 6-1, 6-2.

Flashing samples of his play of former days, Tilden literally swept the first set off the famous center court. He raced through the first set with the loss of only the third game, kept up the same speed in the second and then slowed up long enough to permit his opponent to break through two games in the third set.

J. M. Millard of England disposed of C. F. E. Strickland of Greece in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3 while P. Landry, also of England, defeated E. Salm of Austria, 6-4, 6-0, 6-0.

John F. Hennessy, young American star, advanced through the first round with ease, defeating R. Malcolm of South Africa 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.

Hans Moldenhauer of Germany won from R. Barnard in straight sets 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

E. G. Chandler, former California net ace and United States intercollegiate titleholder, won the first set from Wilmer L. Allison, a member of the United States Davis Cup team, 6-2.

After dropping the set to Chandler, Allison rallied and swept through the next three 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 to take the match and advance into the second round.

Nigel Sharpe of Great Britain disposed of his fellow countryman, I. G. Collins, 6-2, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

H. W. Austin, Briton, disposed of J. T. S. Gilbert, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

J. D. P. Wheatley went into the second round at the expense of 1, de Takats, whom he downed in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Henri Cochet got a good workout in his opening match with A. C. Grosley of Great Britain. The French net wizard won in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Wilbur F. Cohen Jr., United States, defeated Jack A. Wright Jr., Canada, 2-6, 9-7, 6-2.

Following Tilden and Dillon in the center court, J. C. Grezory, leading English hope, defeated H. K. Lester, Cambridge, star, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Francis T. Hunter defeated R. Miki of Japan in straight sets after the Japanese had carried the second set to deuce. The score was 6-1, 7-5, 6-3.

A reception at the Rochester Club, with the tennis stars of a dozen countries as the guests, provided a fitting sendoff June 23 for Great Britain's annual fortnight of tennis. The International Tennis Club of Great Britain acted host to the players from all over the world.

SPARTA ELEVEN WINS CUP

CHICAGO.—The Wheel Cup, for which \$1000 is offered, was won by Sparta team, which won June 23 by the Sparta team, defeating the Ruda A. A. 3 to 0, before 2500 fans, at the Sparta Field. This is the second victory for the Sparta team in the years the cup has been in competition. Herbert, center, scored twice, and Kratochvil scored once for the winners in the final game.

BATCHELOR AND MORGAN WIN

NORFOLK, Va.—Henry C. Batchelor and George W. Morgan, of Baltimore and Glen Allen, respectively, of the annual Middle Atlantic Athletic tournament here June 22, winning their final matches on the courts of the Norfolk Country Club.

BURKE WINS N. Y. STATE TITLE

RYE, N. Y.—William Burke, professional at the Westport Club, Lake Champlain, won the New York State open golf championship on the course at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club here June 22, with a card of 294.

JORDAN GOES TO BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT.—Baxter Jordan, recruit infielder of the New York National League Baseball Club, has been sent to the Bridgeport Bears. President Fred J. Voos Jr. announced today.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Princeton 10, Yale 4.
Williams 2, Norwich 0.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Harvard 6, Princeton 5.
West Point 5, Penn. M. C. 5.

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ENGINEERS SCAN FUTURE FIELDS FOR ELECTRICITY

Americans and Canadians Join in Institute Sessions at Swampscott, Mass.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Beside reviewing some of the outstanding achievements in the electrical field in recent years, the 1500 delegates attending the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers here during the present week will attend a series of conferences which will have for their purpose the discussion of future developments.

Leading electrical engineers and electricians representing every section of the country and Canada are numbered among the visiting delegates arriving for the five-day session opening June 25.

Papers and round-table discussions will deal with such subjects as modern lighting facilities, transmission of power, latest inventions in radio and wireless and research laboratory developments with particular reference to the work that is done in preparing the way for practical use of inventions and discoveries.

Rudolph F. Schuchardt of Chicago, president of the institute, will preside at the first business session, and later in the day will pass the gavel to Prof. Harold B. Smith of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, who will be his successor to the presidency during the ensuing year. The retiring president is an electrical engineer of the Chicago Commonwealth Edison Company.

A special program has been arranged by the local committees for the entertainment of the women guests of the convention, to include numerous sightseeing tours. The delegates will also have time between the sessions for visiting various industrial plants and historical points.

CORNELL SUBS WIN ON HUDSON RIVER

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania and a combined Washington-Wisconsin crew were the universities represented in a race for substitute eights on the Hudson River, June 22, as a preliminary to the big Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta which takes place later this afternoon. Conditions were far from good for the race, as two of the crews were swamped.

Cornell won the event with Pennsylvania second, these being the two that finished. Columbia was leading at the half-way mark, but began to slip and was foundered near the finish line and the Wisconsin-Washington eight, made up of four oarsmen from each university, had to stop rowing when about 500 yards from the finish line. Cornell finished two lengths ahead of Pennsylvania.

In a race between four-oared crews from the University of California and the United States Naval Academy, held later when conditions were not as severe, the Golden Bears defeated the Midshipmen by a length over a one-mile course.

TILDEN AND HUNTER HOLD SINGLES TITLE

LONDON (P).—Because of unfavorable playing conditions, the names of William T. Tilden 24 and Francis T. Hunter will be inscribed on the London singles championship cup. Tilden and Hunter were to have met in the final.

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Half cup mayonnaise, quarter cup good catsup, 1 tablespoon LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

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Ready-Mixed FLOUR for delicious APPLE PIE Prepare pastry from Jenny Wren pie crust recipe contained in each package. Mix 1 cup sugar and 2 tablespoons Jenny Wren butter. Sprinkle bottom crust with this mixture. Fill remainder of shell with peeled and thinly sliced apples. Pour remainder of sugar and cinnamon on top of apples. Add 4 tablespoons water, and dot with butter. If desired, sprinkle with cinnamon. Cover with top crust. Bake 45 minutes at 275° F. or in a moderate hot oven.

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MODEL PLANES OF BOYS BREAK WORLD RECORDS

Three Winners to Fly Machines in Canada and Travel in Europe

DETROIT, Mich.—With two new world records to their credit, 400 youthful airplane model experts representing every section of the United States in the second national tournament of the Airplane Model League of America, are on their way back home. The winners in three divisions are:

Donald C. Burnham, 14, West Lafayette, Ind., national outdoor champion, who set a mark of 10m. 30.4-5s. at trials at Selfridge Field, a new world record.

Joseph G. Culver, 18, Oakland, Calif., national indoor champion, with a new record of 8m. 33s.

Louis Proctor, 19, Vancouver, Wash., scale model winner.

These three young men leave this week in charge of Franklin M. Reck, assistant managing editor of The American Boy Magazine, on a tour of England, France and Belgium.

In England they will contest at the Wakefield Cup contest. The indoor and outdoor winners were awarded the trips by the American Boy, which conducted the contest, while the first prize in the scale model competition was contributed by Frank A. Tichenor, publisher of Aero Digest.

Twenty-four boys, 12 from the junior and 12 from the senior divisions, took part in the finals. Some of the finalists showed substantial improvement over their work of Friday, Yoke Wal, 16, Detroit, moved up in the final ranking by a flight of seven minutes and 17 seconds. Victor Czynski, 15, Detroit, who had been listed as a senior, emerged as victor in the junior classification when given the proper status. His time was six minutes and 36.6-10 seconds.

Proctor, scale winner, sent his entry by mail, and did not make the long trip from Vancouver to Detroit, but he was notified by telegraph to leave and will arrive some time Monday. With Messrs. Burnham and Culver he will go to Ottawa, Ont., where they will spend a week flying their planes for officials of the Canadian Government.

They are to sail from Montreal early in July, and following the Croydon competition will be taken on a six weeks' tour of the Continent. Officials said Proctor's model plane was one of the best miniatures ever submitted to the league.

Among spectators at the finals were Col. Harry H. Bloch, chief of the air-transport and aeronautics information bureau of the Department of Commerce; Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, president of the Aviation League of Canada; and Capt. C. C. Hirst, secretary of the Model Aircraft League of Canada.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE INCREASES

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's favorable balance of trade was reduced to \$88,014,397 for the year ended May 31 last, as compared with \$109,044,392 for the 12 months ended May 31, 1928, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

For the year just ended, imports amounted to \$1,296,725,454, with Canadian exports totaling \$1,359,790,459 and foreign exports \$24,962,892. During the 12 months ended May 31, 1928, imports amounted to \$1,132,319,107, with Canadian exports totaling \$1,219,053,690 and foreign exports \$22,279,809.

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FIFTEEN BOY SCOUTS WIN HIGHEST HONORS

Gold Honor Medals Presented for Heroic Rescues

NEW YORK (P).—Fifteen Boy Scouts who heroically rescued others have been rewarded with gold honor medals, the highest award of the Boy Scouts of America. The medals were conferred by the National Court of Honor, of which Daniel Carter Beard is chairman. The recipients were:

Sidney Hershowitz, Washington, D. C.; Lawrence Bee, Provo, Utah; William Bennet, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; William C. Holford Jr., Portland, Ore.; Willis Evans, Rockwood, Tenn.; Thomas Messader, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marlow White, Pensacola, Fla.; John Lazorishak, Sharon, Pa.; Ted Derrick, Rockwood, Tenn.; William David Jordan, Park Ridge, Ill.; J. C. Acuff, Middlesboro, Ky.; William J. Martin, Brookfield, Mo.; James Lucas, Macon, Ga.; and Wilson Schooley, Mercer, Wis.

In addition a gold honor medal will be sent to the parents of Scoutmaster James Tartwater Wright of Rockwood, Tenn., who perished in saving a number of the boys in this troop during the Tennessee and Alabama floods of the early spring.

Two years' training is given in agriculture, with a modicum of schooling in the three R's, and the idea is to turn out a generation of villagers who will be able to make two blades grow where their fathers grew one and to supplement their earnings with handicraft in slack times.

The pupils take turns at plowing, manuring, tending live stock, or whatever may be the order of the day. Looms are in use for weaving cloths of different qualities, and lessons in rug-making and mat-making are given. The looms have been made by carpenters with the help of the pupils, who are also taught to make the furniture and to keep everything in repair.

For week-ends the boys return to their homes or perhaps visit a harvest festival in a neighboring village.

JOHN BULL FACING LOSS OF PRESTIGE

British Travel Association Seeks More Modern Symbol

LONDON.—In the opinion of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Britannia as a symbolical figure fails to meet the requirements of those who wish to place a welcoming device on public literature, posters, stamps, advertisements and business stationery. Prizes of £50, £20, and £15 are offered in a competition, of which Sir William Orpen is committee chairman, to choose a new design.

The traditional John Bull they say is too rotund for the temperate living Englishman of today. What is wanted is something that will as clearly recognizable and which will convey an idea as distinctly as does the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

NEON RAY PENETRATES DEEPLY

WASHINGTON.—Neon light has no superior for penetrating properties compared with a light of the same color produced by an incandescent lamp and red glass, according to tests made by Bureau of Standards engineers at Moody Point, Mo., the Department of Commerce announced.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Reader Meets His Author

DISTANCE is said to lend enchantment to the view, and this pessimistic observation seems to apply with peculiar force to the relations between writers and those who read them. One has been thinking for years that if only one could see and meet and have speech with that particular writer who has charmed one's days and enriched one's thought, the moment of such a meeting would be memorable forever. And then the event for which one has hardly hoped occurs—and what does one make of it? More probably than not the object of one's admiration has some trick of manner or expresses some peculiarity of opinion which mars all one's preconceptions. There is a crash of falling marble in the heart. One has not gained a friend but has lost an enthusiasm.

Wordsworth was almost always a disappointment to those who visited him casually in the expectation of hearing him talk like a poet. "Franker utterance of mere garrulities and even platitudes never heard from any man," writes Carlyle, and many a sentence concerning Wordsworth in the writings of Hazlitt tells the same story. But it is to be observed that these two unfavorable reports of Wordsworth's conversation saw the poet only seldom and for brief periods. Coleridge, who associated with him daily for several years, and De Quincy, who knew him intimately as a neighbor, give us a decidedly different impression, suggesting that he was much greater than anything he ever wrote.

What is the reason for this disagreement, which might be matched by a hundred others? May it be that some of the disillusionments that follow encounters with famous men should be set down not so much to the men themselves as to their observers? William Hazlitt could never meet another author for the first time successfully because he was always thinking too much of himself and of his own claims to attention. An example which may remind us all that much depends upon our own mood, method of approach, and expectation. Either one must be capable, as Hazlitt was not, of a certain self-forgetfulness, or else one must leave this sort of social experience alone. One's effort, moreover, should be, not to discover the writing in the man but to find the man who stands behind the writing, the man with nuances of character and shades of thought and feeling which he has never been able to express. For the most part we do not do this but try to pin the man down to what he has already published, forgetting that no one has ever spread his total self upon paper. If we are not to know any more about a writer than what his books express, there is no reason for meeting him at all. We should expect to be surprised, at first, by traits we had not foreseen, although we may have thought that he ultimately takes their place in a larger and more detailed picture.

There is a poet of almost the first magnitude now writing in America whose work must always be something of a mystery to those who have never seen the man. His poetry is composed in great part of hints and suggestions and overtones rather than of direct statements, so that he seems to secure his effects rather more by what he does not say than by what he expresses. To those who know his published writings only, this might seem merely a characteristic of technique, but the man's friends and acquaintances see it as the necessary outworking of character, for in his social relationships he is even more shy and retiring, even more disposed to hide his proper self away, than he is on paper. Many readers must meet this particular author, therefore, and must record their impressions of him, if he is to be rightly interpreted to the future.

Such meetings do not always lead to disillusionment and they often have valuable results. Among the encounters with famous men which the poet is glad to remember because they do honor to those concerned one of the most dramatic is one that occurred six centuries ago in the Italian hills. A pilgrim, worn and dusty from the way, appeared at twilight before the gate of a little gray monastery and knocked for admission. To the inquiries of the gatekeeper he made no reply, but stood gazing at the quiet walls with such a longing in his eyes that the simple brother saw that this could be no common man and went to call the prior. When asked what he sought there the stranger answered in one thrilling word—"Peace!" And then they knew that this could be no other man than the great exile Dante, the wandering poet whose fame they knew but whom they had never seen. How they took him in and sheltered him, how they copied his precious manuscript and sent it on to Florence enriched with learned commentary, how their sense of his essential greatness grew with daily intercourse, the biographers have told us. Dante never disappointed expectation, being always greater in himself than even his poetry led men to surmise.

Perhaps the most satisfactory meetings are those between two persons who are equally great, though in different and complementary ways. When the young Emerson went up to Craighampton in 1833, traveling all day by carriage, to see Thomas Carlyle, the poet felt that he had never been able to express. For the most part we do not do this but try to pin the man down to what he has already published, forgetting that no one has ever spread his total self upon paper. If we are not to know any more about a writer than what his books express, there is no reason for meeting him at all. We should expect to be surprised, at first, by traits we had not foreseen, although we may have thought that he ultimately takes their place in a larger and more detailed picture.

Hydroplane

From the boat on the river,
The swift, azure river,
That dapples and flames
In the afternoon sunlight;
The sky is unbroken
Till a small thing comes flying,
Enlarging and roaring
A shattering roar.

Now it curves round the sky
In the sky's perfect curving
And turns, flashing silver
And glides to the river;
The shining pontoons
Rush to the water, the water,
It curves again, steadily
And stops by the boat.

Some people are landing
And some are embarking—
Oh, quietly, casually—
How can they do it?
To fly through the air
In a ship white and silver
Should lift up the heart
To a joyous enchantment.

The motor has started
With a noise like loud rifles;
Again the plane's skimming
The river, and turning;
And now—oh, the beauty!
The breath-taking beauty,
As it leaves the blue water,
And rises, and rises.

See! there it is soaring
Away to the mountains.
The silence expands
In the air and the sunshine.
Again the blue river
Is quietly flowing
And the sky is unbroken
To westward and eastward.

ERICA SELERIDGE.

Padraig the Piper

Irish players on the bagpipes used to be famous long ago, but there are not many now. Most of the young Irish musicians prefer to learn the flute, the violin, the bassoon, or the drum, and to play in a band. There is a good local band at Ballytanna. But there is one piper there—Padraig O'Malley. He is a tall handsome man, with a most good tempered expression, which does not belie his disposition; for there is only one thing that ever puts him out. Not, as might be supposed, any adverse criticism of his playing; he receives that with a complacent smile; but his one pet aversion, is to be, as he says, "mis-called." Pat, Paddy, or even Patrick. He has a peculiarly strong objection to being mis-called the latter name. An Englishman once told him he should be proud to be called Patrick, since it came from the Latin word *Patricius*, a gentleman. Padraig exclaimed indignantly, "And does it mean that you'd have settin' up to be one of the Quality? And forrinst that, to be Latin too Begorrah, and I won't be Latin! That! Sure and I do be no gentleman but plain Padraig O'Malley, the son of a labourin' man, and sure it's Irish I do be to the backbone."

Everything he plays is Irish, too. He is particularly fond of *Mode's Melodies*, which he renders with *Melarsuna's* (variations) of his own composition. He is best, however, as a performer of jigs and reels (Irish of course) and no dance in Ballytanna or the neighborhood is ever held without him. It is a glad time when he appears unexpectedly on a summer evening to give an air and a Shout of delight greet him.

"Begorrah Padraig it's yerself that do be welcome, ye and every bone in yer body."

"When the now, childer, don't be pullin' the pore man to pieces!"

Padraig pulls off his calbreen, makes a grand bow, and says: "Now Ladies and Gentlemen I'll give ye one milt to choose yer partners, and Padraig yer partner, and this sure and I'll be settin' yes all dancing to an old Irish Tune, 'St. Patrick's Day' it does be, and I'm just after turnin' it into a jig with varshuns."

Padraig turns round, and sees two middle-aged people sitting under a tree.

"Come now, Mrs. Rafferty," he exclaims, "what does be the man's of this? Will ye and Pat Kennedy kindly be takin' yer places?" Pat Kennedy is willing enough, but Mrs. Rafferty holds back coyly.

"Sure and it's jokin' at me ye do be, and me and my twenty-five year old too late it does be for me to be shakin' a leg."

"Troth, Mrs. Rafferty, Ma'am, it's twenty-five year more to be doin' it, that does be lyin' before ye! Praise be!"

"Would ye all just be hearin' to the man! Is it me wid me six childer to be leppin' and springin' like a four-year-old?"

All the more reason, Ma'am, for ye to be settin' them an example of activity. Andorra a note will be playin' if ye don't be joinin' in the dance."

And Mrs. Rafferty does join in with alacrity, and probably enjoys it as much as the youngest there.

Not a penny will Padraig accept for this and many similar performances; yet he makes enough by his music to keep himself, his wife and family in fairly comfortable circumstances. The fountain of his wealth is of great surprise to hear that Padraig had joined a party of men who were going to England for the harvest. No explanation could be obtained from his wife, and it was not till some time after that the Squire said he believed he had solved the mystery: for the Widdy Molloy, whose cow had been drowned early in the summer, brought him an English ten pound note, which she could hardly believe to be genuine, which she had received from an anonymous donor. Inside the envelope were the words: "For to help to buy a new cow." As the postmark was the nearest town to where Padraig was staying, he had given his secret away, but the Squire did not make it public, for he knew Padraig was one of those who

"Do good by stealth. And blush to find it fame."



Tutsee in the Schwarzwald.

"El camino ascendente"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

PARA el desarrollo del carácter es necesario tener delante de sí un propósito determinado. Mientras que algunos aspiran a posiciones de influencia, otros a la acumulación de riquezas, otros aún al éxito en el reino intelectual, muchos olvidan que la finalidad inevitable, la única verdaderamente substancial y eterna, es la de la vida en Dios, el bien.

Lo que llamamos hombre y que es supuesto de ser creado materialmente, es clasificado en Génesis como "polvo", y condenado a volver al polvo, la nada; pero el hombre verdadero, según la Sagrada Escritura, es el descendiente del Espíritu, el reflejo de Dios, la mente divina, y es eterno. En "Retrospección e Introspección" (pág. 22) Mrs. Eddy escribió: "El [Dios] sólo es nuestro origen, nuestra finalidad y nuestra existencia." El hombre verdadero no es del polvo, ni fue jamás creado por la carne; porque su padre y su madre son el único Espíritu, y sus hermanos son todos los hijos de su padre, el bien eterno. La suposición, pues, que el hombre tiene un origen material es una creencia errónea de suposición de Dios, una negación de su paternidad y de la descendencia espiritual del hombre. El vencimiento de esta creencia errónea y sus consecuencias, pecado, enfermedad y muerte, es el gran consiguiente que lleva a la humanidad por camino ascendente.

Cristo Jesús, nuestro Guía y modelo, al pasar por las vicisitudes humanas, hizo la demostración de la existencia espiritual, tanto para sí como para los demás, la gran obra de su vida. Su vida era una de cumplimiento pacífico, progresivo y espiritual. No se encuentran en la Biblia datos ninguno de su infancia hasta que a la edad de doce años se le ve con los doctores hablando con tanto entendimiento, que hasta ellos estaban "pasados", y demostrando de esta manera que aún entonces estaba consagrado a su propósito de vida. Más tarde mostró abiertamente los resultados de sus años de desarrollo espiritual, curando a los enfermos y resucitando a los muertos en demostración de que el hombre verdadero no es el descendiente de la materia, sino sempermanente el hijo bendito de Dios. Sus asilamientos milagrosos mostraron su entendimiento progresivo de la totalidad de Dios. Salvó a la hija de Jairo de la muerte y en Nain resucitó al hijo de la viuda en su camino al sepulcro; el restorador de Lázaro a la vida, después de que éste ya había estado cuatro días en la tumba, era cosa imposible según la ley material. Su victoria culminante sobre las creencias de la carne se demostró en su propia resurrección después de haber estado por tres días en el sepulcro. Con esta experiencia venció completamente la supuesta ley material y en sus apariciones posteriores a sus discípulos continuó demostrando progreso hasta que el objeto final de ascensión espiritual se logró, cuando desapareció de la vista humana.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela de nuevo el camino ascendente que Cristo Jesús pisó y mandó a otros seguir. Al joven rico que le preguntó cómo pudiese poseer la vida eterna, contestó: "Vende todo lo que tienes, y dá a los pobres, y tendrás tesoro en el cielo; y ven, sígueme." Esto es, deja claramente que el alcanzar de la vida y substancia verdaderas no se encuentra mediante ambiciones y posesiones materiales. El esfuerzo continuo de satisfacer el sentido material impide aquel desarrollo espiritual al cual, tarde o temprano, todos tenemos que dirigir nuestras energías. Dios es Amor; y el camino que el Amor nos manda a tomar es el de la felicidad, de la santidad y de la salud.

En "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pág. 426) Mrs. Eddy escribe de su propia experiencia: "La descubridora de la Ciencia Cristiana encuentra el camino menos difícil cuando tiene el fin elevado siempre delante de sus pensamientos, que cuando cuenta sus pasos en el esfuerzo de alcanzarlo. Cuando el destino es deseable, la expectación acelera nuestro progreso. La lucha por la Verdad le hace a uno fuerte en vez de débil y anima a uno en vez de cansarle." En la proporción en que abandonamos la creencia que hay vida, substancia e inteligencia en la materia, podemos demostrar la verdad que nuestra vida "está escondida con Cristo en Dios", reconociendo al hombre como el reflejo perfecto de Dios. La comprensión científica de Dios, la comprensión científica de la vida en Dios, la comprensión científica de la realidad espiritual, y éste es el único modo de obtener bendiciones divinas en modo adaptado a nuestras necesidades actuales.

En la proporción en que reconocemos que Dios gobierna a todos, aprendemos a amar a nuestro prójimo como a nosotros mismos, de acuerdo con el mandato de Jesús, y de encontrar de esta manera nuestro trabajo apropiado y nuestra recompensa. No se encuentra nada más que felicidad al seguir este camino ascendente y en el esfuerzo de acercarlo. Más confianza en Dios, más alegría en el saber de que Él nos guiará, nos salvará del desaliento y iluminará nuestro camino.

Most Neighborly

A family of we field sparrows have a doorway very near our own, snuggled under a thatch of brown grass like English cottages. Most neighborly, of course, are the robins; and on July mornings troops of spotted-breasted birds cross our lawn, each headed by that model father redbreast, who, as I am told, takes charge of the early brood while the mother bird is hatching out the second, roosts with them by night among the trees, and by day teaches them the lore of robin life. The small, low branches of the birch trees are evidently excellent for the robin kind, as they are used, and so places witness to the thoroughness of the pedagogical methods.

In the flying lessons more independence is insisted upon from the first, and the notes wherewith the nestlings are urged from branch to empty air are sharp, incisive, and full of anxiety. More coaxing tones lure them to the bird bath in the shallow terra-cotta basin on the lawn, and here they are shown how to dip and spatter the water with fluttering wings, and how to dry their feathers afterward. I saw an old bird teaching three at a time one day, and then shooting them out one by one when the bath was over. Later, one, twice, three times, and stood shivering on the brink, afraid to plunge, for all the world like a ridiculous baby—then, suddenly, and with a splash, he was in the water, and forthwith, "Neighbors."

The Upward Pathway

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR the development of character it is necessary to have some definite aim. While some strive for influential position, others for the accumulation of wealth, and yet others for intellectual attainments, many forget that the inevitable goal—the only truly substantial and eternal one—is that of life in God, good.

The so-called man, believed to be created materially, is classified in Genesis as "dust" and doomed to return to dust—nothingness; but the real man, according to Scripture, is the offspring of Spirit, the reflection of God, divine Mind, and is eternal. In "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 22) Mrs. Eddy writes: "He [God] alone is our origin, aim, and being. The real man is not of the dust, nor is he ever created through the flesh; for his father and mother are the one Spirit, and his brethren are all the children of one parent, the eternal good." The supposition, then, that man has a material source is a false belief of separation from God, a denial of his fatherhood and of man's spiritual oneness. The overcoming of this mistaken belief and its consequences, sin, sickness, and death, is the great attainment bearing humanity upward.

Christ Jesus, our Way-shower and Exemplar, in passing through human vicissitudes made the giving proof of spiritual existence, both for himself and others, his great life-work. His life was one of patient, progressive, spiritual achievement. Nothing is recorded, in the Bible, of his early days until, at the age of twelve, he is found with the doctors, speaking with such understanding that they were "astonished," and so proving that even then he was consecrated to his life-purpose. Later on he openly showed the results of his years of spiritual growth by healing the sick and raising the dead, in proof that the real man is not the offspring of matter, but is forever the blessed son of God. His so-called miracles showed his progressive understanding of the

allness of God. He delivered Jairus' daughter from death, and at Nain he restored the widow's son on the way to burial. The restoration to life of Lazarus, who had lain in the grave four days, was, according to material law, impossible. His culminating victory over the beliefs of the flesh was shown in his own resurrection after he had been three days in the tomb. In this "experience" he completely overcame so-called material law; and in his subsequent appearances to his followers he continued to show progress until the final goal of spiritual ascension was reached, when he disappeared from human view.

Christian Science is again revealing the upward path which Christ Jesus trod and bade others to follow. To the rich young man who asked him how to inherit eternal life he replied, "Sell all that thou hast, and distribute unto the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come, follow me." This clearly shows that the attainment of true life and substance is not to be found through material pursuits or possessions. Continual labor for the satisfaction of material sense hinders that spiritual growth to which all must sooner or later bend their energies. God is Love; and the path Love bids us take is one of happiness, holiness, and health.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 426) Mrs. Eddy writes of her own experience: "The discoverer of Christian Science finds the path less difficult when she has the high goal always before her thoughts, than when she counts her footsteps in endeavoring to reach it. When the destination is desirable, expectation speeds our progress. The struggle for Truth makes one strong instead of weak, resting instead of wearying one." In proportion to our relinquishment of the belief that there is life, substance, and intelligence in matter, we can demonstrate the truth that our life is "hid with Christ in God," knowing man as God's perfect reflection. The scientific understanding of life in God, Spirit, lifts thought into spiritual realization; and this is the only means of obtaining divine blessings in ways adapted to our present needs.

In proportion to our recognition of God as governing all, we learn, according to Jesus' instructions, to love our neighbor as ourselves, and to find our right work and reward. There is nothing but happiness in following this upward pathway, and in striving to make each step one nearer the goal. More trust in God, more joy to know that He is guiding us, will save us from discouragement and will brighten the way.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

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Art News and Comment

Pageant of American Sculpture

Contemporary American Sculpture. Issued for the exhibition held by the National Sculpture Society in co-operation with the Trustees of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco, April to October, 1929.

These two books signalize the greatest exhibition of sculpture yet held in the United States with its 1200 exhibits occupying all the exhibition rooms of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in Lincoln Park, California, and overflowing into the surrounding gardens. The first volume an illustrated catalogue of American sculpture, and the second is a brief appreciative story of the rise of art from the period of the American Revolution, both volumes are handsomely and comprehensively illustrated.

Patience Lovell Wright. Mrs. Adams' book is marked with a sustained enthusiasm for her subject. Gayly she begins with a reference to the first figure in American sculpture, Mrs. Patience Lovell Wright of New Jersey—Quaker, wife, image maker, traveler, patriot. While

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of the only sort of artistic conscience that amount to much as a contribution toward the higher life in art."

Saint-Gaudens

For 14 years the Shaw memorial, a masterpiece that millions have seen in its place opposite the State House in Boston, stood in Saint-Gaudens' studio as he slowly reached the point in it where he had nothing more to say. And his General Sherman, regarded by more than one artist of note as Saint-Gaudens' greatest accomplishment, emerged from his workshop and took its triumphant stand in Columbus Circle, New York City, only after many months of undaunted work.

Ward's "Washington," alert and dignified, stands before the Subtreasury in Wall Street, New York, and French's monumental, seated Lincoln is within Bacon's memorial to the Emancipator in Washington. If no other works stood to the names of these men they would be famous. And what a galaxy of talent is represented under Saint-Gaudens—MacMonnies, Flanagan, Frazer and Weinman, the last named being now president of the National Sculpture Society.

Mr. Weinman, in his preface to the society's book of the San Francisco exhibition says: "Our aim has been to make this exhibition national in scope, and to include the various tendencies in contemporary sculpture. A special effort has therefore been made to bring together the best work from all parts of the country as well as that of Americans now abroad." This book is of special interest in its assembly of who's who data of all the members of the society.

A Pageant of Figures. Alphabetically arranged, there are many reproductions of the members' work, beginning with Herbert Adams' polychrome bust of "Miss F.F.," a portrait that is memorable because of the intense characterization, the sensitive play of shadow in the modeling and the inconspicuous but nevertheless potent decorative values. Robert Altken's "Robert Burns" is here, an athletic, powerful figure. Albert H. Atkins' powerful crouching archer, "Telesis"; Alexander Archipenko's "Torso of Spring," all lyrical movement; Andrew Bjurman's "Spirit of the Southwest," with its aerial use of the grain of oak in delineating an Indian brave; Sinding Calder's Shakespeare memorial for Philadelphia, with its figures of comedy and tragedy typified by a clown and a player in the part of Hamlet; Cyrus E. Dallin's familiar mounted Indian statue, "The Angel to the Great Spirit"; Jo Davidson's amusing portrait of Gertrude Stein in the sitting pose of a smiling Buddha; Abastenia St. L. Eberle's popular yet always delightful "Windy Doorstep"; Rudolph Evans' Annescent mask of Maude Adams; John Flanagan's intense yet serene head of Saint-Gaudens; Charles Grafly's handsome and original Maude Meade; Malvina Hoffman's inspired Rodin-esque head of John Keats; the poetess "Fanny" Running; by Anna Coleman Ladd's classic and unworried "St. Elizabeth of Hungary, With the Roses"; Albert Laessle's "Dancing Goat" which delights the children invariably; the laughing "Peggy" by Evelyn B. Longman; Paul Manship's dynamic and highly decorative "Diana"; "The Call," the magnificent Scottish-American war memorial at Edinburgh by R. Tait McKenzie; Edmund T. Quinn's thrilling head of Eugene O'Neill; A. A. Weinman's monumental "Sphinx of Power" for the Scottish Rite Temple in Washington, D. C., and many others.

E. C. S.

Chicago Art Institute

Annual School Exhibit

SPECIAL REPORT MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The School of the Art Institute is said to be the largest art school in the world, though recently rumors have reached us that there is an art school in Moscow with 14,000 students. Number of the students being set loose upon an unsuspecting world is abhorrent to all true lovers of art, and even the Art Institute's more than 4000 students require a work of explanation.

The enrollment is divided roughly into quarters, the day school, where instruction is given only for those who wish to practice art professionally; the evening school, where there are no barriers for those who wish to study, regardless of ability; the Saturday school, composed largely of children from 8 years up, although there are

many adults also; the summer school, where miscellaneous assortment of courses is offered to suit the needs of the summer art student. The present exhibition is composed almost entirely of the work of the students of the day school, although out of many hundred works shown, some score or two are by evening school students.

The exhibition fills nine galleries on the second floor of Gunsalus Hall, and ranges from the simple problems in drawing and composition of the "lower school" (the first year) to sculpture, architecture and non-architectural, fabrics woven on the school looms and pottery fired in the school kilns. There is even some simple furniture, designed and executed by students.

The work of the first year occupies one of the large galleries in the school, which is not at all superficial. In the first year, there is, of course, not the ability to carry things as far as the mature student can do, but there is always solidity, action and vitality, something which is often regrettable absent in the work of later years.

Among the designs are linoleum patterns, shown upon the floor, as they would naturally appear, and a good many things cut in soap or plaster, showing some technical and colored. Some of them are book ends, candlesticks or paperweights, and others merely exercises in the organization of movement in volume, but many are of distinct merit. In the work of the first year, there is a sense of humor is often manifest, somehow does not often carry through to the work of the upper school.

Two of the most interesting rooms are given over to the work of the watercolor, and to landscape, which is a new departure for the institute school. It is easy to see that the trained eye can find just as pictorial spots in this huge city of big business as it can in the country. Many landscapes are shown, and there is no repetition of subject, such as often makes the work of portrait classes rather monotonous to view.

Three students from the graduate atelier show some canvases of large size, all executed without timidity. Indeed in all the oil painting there is solid construction and good drawing, but somehow the oil paintings lack colorfulness. This would seem to be due to the composition of the students with the way things are done at the expense of what should be done. The work of the advanced students lacks the evidence of the desire to create which is very apparent in the work of the first year. It would seem as if the instruction of the advanced classes were overlooking one of their most important functions in not keeping the purpose of all this technical study—the production of the work of art—constantly before the minds of the students.

The work of the design department shows a considerable advance over last year, and the slant toward designing for industrial art purposes is becoming more marked.

Evidently there are not many students of ability in the department of sculpture this year, though some of the sculpture is creditable it does not measure up to the other types of work.

C. F. K.

In addition to the 22 awards made by the jury of the Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Southern States Art League, at the Witte Memorial Museum in San Antonio, Tex., the prize of \$50 given by Mrs. Henry Drought for the best work of the year was awarded to the greatest popular award went to P. W. Cupren of Laguna Beach, Calif., for "Evening's Grand Finale."

Not long ago the authorities of the Toledo Museum of Fine Arts had proof that the collections in their charge are appreciated by the public. Streets were being resurfaced in the museum vicinity and the resultant confusion made the museum not at all easy of access. Yet the attendance records indicated that the public was going to the museum in undiminished numbers.

"THE WINDY DOORSTEP"



From a Sculpture by Abastenia St. L. Eberle. In the National Sculpture Exhibition at San Francisco. Replicas are in the Worcester (Mass.) Museum of Art, the Peabody Museum, Baltimore, Md., and the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. This Work Received the Helen Foster Barnett Prize at the National Academy of Design, New York, 1910.

Art in Los Angeles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

IN THE group of one-man exhibits now at the Los Angeles Museum, that of John Hubbard Rich attracts attention by reason of its fresh, joyous coloring and atmosphere.

Mr. Rich's contribution of 20 or more oil presents portraits, figures studies and flowers, all chosen from his immediate and happy environment, and transferred to canvas with a sympathy that is caught by the beholder. "My Friend," a Chinese, surely is the artist's friend, and for that matter, so is "Woh Ho in American Clothes," and "Maggie Gunn," the demure Chinese maiden.

The portrait of "Susan M. Dorsey" in her decorative robes is to remain as a part of the museum's permanent collection. Mr. Rich evidences a nice feeling for flowers and for fabric textures. His art is in those major tonalities which convey the joy of living.

The 25 oils of Miss Mabel J. Jarex, studies in portraiture and flowers.

By FRANK RUTTER

London

EDWARD WADSWORTH took to the sea during the World War, when he joined the Royal Naval Reserve, and in his art he has largely been a seafarer since. The first-fruits of his responses, to the novel scene (he is by birth a Yorkshireman and industrial England was his theme at the outset of his career) took the form of boldly designed wood-cuts and wood-engravings of "dazzled" ships, camouflaged docks and suchlike picturesque seascapes of England's war-time sea-board.

Later, when he set about rededicating the pretty possibilities of tempera, we were treated to a refreshingly original series of paintings in which the fine-spun patternings that ships' rigging makes, their flexible lines and graceful shapes, were organized into uncommonly decorative pictures.

Now in his recent work, which is on view in Messrs. Tooth's Galleries, another stage in his artistic development is illustrated. He is still preoccupied with the sea. Marine objects, things to do with the sea, natural and man-made—propellers and sea-shells, blue prints, colored flasks, balls of tarred twine, coils of chain and rope, pieces of cork, glass-flags, twists of seaweed, nets, marbled paper, and so on—these are the materials of his work, and he has made a pallid flower or two, a pensive seagull, often a knot of buoyant satiny ribbon—all these are used by him in all seriousness to express complex moods and ideas.

His Originality

His method of picture making is unusual. Carefully arranged selections of these objects are grouped with evident deliberation and in full consciousness, one feels, of shape and color relations and associational values, against a background of sap-phire-dark sea on what appears to be a deck, the radiating lines of which move toward the spectator. The term still life does not adequately describe these mysterious and beautiful compositions. Their titles indicate as much: "Wings of the Morning," "Happy Ending," "Bright Intervals," "Au Revoir," "The Poet's Darling" are some of them.

The actual ingredients of each vary but little. In one or two a plaster mask makes its appearance—and those who enjoy tracking down similarities and influences murmur "Child's" with satisfaction and feel they have summed Mr. Wadsworth up once and for all—but these are exceptions. Composition and subject-matter approximate closely in most instances, yet there is no confusion in thought, as to the individuality of any one picture. They are like so many visual experiences, of the same order, necessarily, since one personally experienced them all, but distinct from each other, nevertheless, and each complete in itself.

Pictorial Exactitude

The objects in every case are depicted with mathematical precision,

are not so diversified; as the same subjects present themselves in Mr. Rich's work, however, they show a pronounced gift in form definition. This artist is a southern California product, one whose advancement through solid fundamentals to free fantasy, consisting of color, form and line, is a model combination well to convey the idea which lies behind the work. Such decorative pieces as "Dream of Youth" and "Music" are as delightful as they are indicative of her later imaginative trend.

Henri DeKrauff's work is seen in oils, water colors and etchings. His repertoire is so varied in content and technique that it is difficult not to challenge some of the apparent shortcomings, such, for example, as are some of his color qualities and quantities. "Tahquitz" and "Processional" in oils are excellent instances of light made manifest. And so, too, are the water colors: "The Sister Palms" and "Desert Glory" in which brilliant color is used effectively. In this latter medium Mr. DeKrauff makes an effort to picture the unseen in such studies as "The New World."

American Art Show for South America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Buenos Aires—Recent visitors to Buenos Aires include Miss Frances R. Grant, vice-president of the Roerich Museum in New York, who came to this city via Peru and Chile, Miss Grant will, during her stay, visit museums, art centers and colleges, with a view to establishing closer cultural relations between the United States and Argentina. On her return to New York Miss Grant will take with her specimens of South American painting. She has invited Argentine, Chilean and Peruvian artists to send their work to the United States for exhibition.

The Roerich Museum, moreover, is planning an exhibition of American art to be held toward the end of the present year in Lima, Peru; Santiago de Chile, Buenos Aires; Argentina, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Argentine artists in particular look forward to studying those phases in North American art which emphasize the modern impulse in arts and crafts.

In Buenos Aires art-interest is vigorous, efforts are being made to attract artists and centers every week during the winter season and a great deal is done in the way of scholarships and prizes, to encourage the students and younger artists, at the official exhibitions held during the year at the Salon del Retiro.

Dr. Capetillo del Campo, the enterprising and enthusiastic director of the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, which is the Argentine National Gallery, and who recently visited the United States, is in favor of a greater and better artistic understanding between the two countries. During her stay in this country Miss Grant will probably give a series of lectures on the Roerich Institute and American art in general. In Peru and Chile Miss Grant was presented to the President and given every facility to study art development.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: LUCA DELLA ROBBIA.

Where: Italy.

When: Fifteenth century.

Why famous: The best-known member of a distinguished Florentine family of artists. The historian Vasari, who cannot, however, be always relied upon, states that he was apprenticed to a silversmith; while others hold that he was more likely the pupil of Ghiberti. At least we have evidence that he made, while still a young man, many pieces of sculpture in bronze and marble which were of surpassing beauty. Advancing rapidly, he soon ranked beside Ghiberti in technical skill and while he rivaled Donatello in power and originality, he added his own peculiar measure of grace and beauty and naturalness of expression.

One might run on at length while enumerating the achievements of Luca della Robbia: that singing gallery which he made for the cathedral at Florence, the five reliefs for the campanile, the marble altars for the cathedral which he made in association with Donatello, and that marvelous bronze door for one of the sacristies. But when all is said, the fact remains that it is his work in terra cotta which the majority know and esteem.

While Luca did not invent the process whereby tiles were painted over with enamel pigments, he did so improve upon it that we know familiarly all fine sculptured work in terra cotta as Della Robbia ware. Delightful it is in its soft colors: cloudy white and blue sometimes, and purple, orange and black for the wreaths of flowers and fruits. It is indisputable that comparatively few of these reliefs are definitely attributable to Luca himself; yet from him flowed the inspiration for those designs which his pupils carried out. Hence, to him goes gratitude for much beauty which survives to enrich our own day.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. On what class of immigrants are there no quota restrictions?—**News Section**..... 20
2. Where was the first motion picture theater located?—**World News Cartoon**..... 20
3. How long has the fork been used as a table utensil?—**Random Ramblings**..... 20
4. How much of his yearly income has been spent for drink by the average wage earner in the British Isles?—**News Section**..... 20
5. What makes the months shorter and the years longer?—**Brevities**..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Divine
The adjective and substantive forms of the word closely related while the verb, in modern usage, seems strangely distant. All are from the French *divin* or *divin*, "divine," in turn from the Latin *divus*, God.

Adjectively, "divine" means "given by or proceeding from God, having the sanction of or inspired by God, or devoted or addressed to God"; thus practically anything which pertains to God or Godlike is so characterized.

One who had to do with divine things—formerly any ecclesiastic or priest—bore the name "divine"; now it is limited to a theologian.

"To divine," the verb, meant "to make known or interpret what is hidden, obscure or unintelligible to ordinary faculties," hence in later use to interpret or explain or disclose. This meaning came about quite naturally, as from the earliest days, the prophets were called upon to foretell the future, interpret dreams, etc.

In all forms the final syllable is stressed, di-vine. Sound the first *i* as in it, second as in ice.

"Divine acts are those less divine because they do not happen to be recorded."

Brevities
London Opinion: A saxophone is produced in America every 10 seconds. It is estimated that if all the instruments turned out in a year were placed in a heap on the Sahara Desert it would be a good idea.

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Little Rock Democrat: Who said lawyers haven't any sense of humor? They write 200 pages on the history of a case and then call it a "brief."

A Quotation for Today

SMALL is the use of those people who mean well, but who mean well feebly.—ROOSEVELT.

Odds and Ends

A Decade of Motoring

While the mileage covered by automobile tourists 10 years ago amounted to about 100 miles for a day's run, the average distance today is 234 miles.

Growth in the South

The population of the southern tier of American states has increased 50 per cent since 1900, and the wealth has increased from about \$18,000,000,000 to \$80,000,000,000.

California's Influence

A new bathing beach at Lausanne, Switzerland, with water chutes and other amusement attractions, has been modeled after a California seaside resort.

Tristan de Cunha

Among the 156 inhabitants of the island of Tristan de Cunha, five nationalities are now represented: English, Scotch, Irish, American and Italian.

The Children's Corner

The Pansies That Wouldn't Fly

SHE was just a baby girl of three summers when the family in the Manor House first knew her, and they called her Johnny, though that was not her real name. Often in the long summer days, one of the daughters would drive down through the glen, to the old gray stone manse, where she lived, and ask leave to carry her off. Those were wonderful days for Johnny, and she would be very grave and still, while they dressed her in a nice clean smocked frock for the occasion, and tied on her bonnet with its blue ribbons that matched her eyes.

There was a lovely old garden at the Manor, and Johnny loved to run in and out the many winding paths, or play hide and seek with some imaginary companion. Sometimes she would run softly on tiptoe, as if afraid of waking some sleeping flower.

All went happily until one day a member of the family found her picking the heads off the pansies, and tossing them up in the air. A quiet talk in a near-by arbor only resulted in the grave explanation, "Butterflies." Several times this happened, and it began to look as if it were real disobedience on Johnny's part. Then one day an elderly aunt of the family who loved children and understood them arrived for a visit. She spent a happy morning in the garden with Johnny, and taught her how to make daisy chains, and that larkspurs were blue, and what the birds were saying to her, and it seemed as if the pansy bed was forgotten, until the aunt went into a rose-covered arbor to rest.

A bed of purple and yellow pansies was close by, and she watched Johnny tiptoe over to them and lie down on the gravel path, kissing many within reach and talking very earnestly to them. She could not hear what the child was saying to

them, but presently she watched a lovely yellow butterfly hover round, lighting here and there and pausing just long enough to sip some sweetness, before pursuing its sunlit path through the garden.

Johnny watched it disappear, then quick as thought, she began picking the pansies, and throwing them up in the air; but a very puzzled expression came on her little face, as they fell back to the gravel at her feet. You thought they could fly like butterflies, darling, and you wanted to set them free," said the aunt, as she picked Johnny up in her arms. "Let's go and find out where butterflies come from."

So they went down the garden paths, with beds on either side filled with many old-fashioned flowers—brown velvet wallflowers sending out their sweet fragrance, and yellow calceolarias, blue larkspurs and monkshood, pink and white phlox and Canterbury bells, clumps of shy forget-me-nots, filling the garden with their fragrance and beauty.

At the end of a long path, a high ivy-clad trellis hid the kitchen garden from view, with its gate almost hidden by the overhanging vine. Through it they went and found the cabbage plot and, searching among the leaves, they discovered a tiny green caterpillar. The aunt told Johnny that some day this little caterpillar would shed its skin and it would be called a chrysalis. After a long sleep it would awaken and find itself changed into a butterfly. Then they searched in the tool shed till they found a chrysalis, and Johnny was shown where the little caterpillar slept till its wings were ready to fly. As she listened, looking up into the kind face of her friend, Johnny began to understand something of the wonderful world beyond the garden walls of her little life, and never again was she found trying to make pansies fly.

Recipe Puzzle



A CAKE YOU WILL LIKE
1/5 OF CREAM
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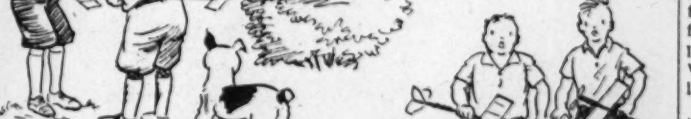
By using 1-5, 1/2, 1-6 and 2-5 of the letters in the words indicated you will find the name of a kind of cake.
Answer to Maze Puzzle: C. S. M.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Wow! The Boss and Jimmie certainly had a surprise today!

They were playing with their airplanes and seeing who could make his go the farthest, and first Jimmie won, and then the Boss—



Then suddenly a new airplane shot up from behind the big lilac bush and it sailed and circled around in the air ever so long!

My, but the Boss and Jimmie were surprised, and the Boss said, "Jimmie, whose is that?"



"It's mine," said Joan coming out from behind the big lilac. And gee, didn't she look proud!

Record only the Sunny Hours



Perfect Service

ENGINE trouble had delayed the train, and while its progress had now been resumed, it was far behind its schedule. This fact seemed to cause much concern to at least one passenger, a small and timid-looking elderly woman who was evidently unaccustomed to travel; she had not sunk back into enjoyment of the soft cushions of the coach seats, but sat tensely forward in an attitude and manner which bespoke uneasiness.

The conductor had halted the conductor to inquire what the prospect might be of regaining some of the lost time, when another passenger, a young, bright-faced woman, whose traveling companion was a young girl, moved forward and sat beside her in a kindly effort to ascertain the occasion for the anxiety and despair.

No, she wasn't much used to trains or to cities, the elderly woman explained. She lived back in the country some distance from the railroad, and this journey was for the purpose of visiting her son. And now she would miss her connection in Omaha, and have a wait there of uncertain duration among strange and confusing surroundings—"and John would be wondering!"

The younger woman thought a moment and then exclaimed with a smile in whose presence anxiety could not survive. "Why, I know just what you can do. I am familiar with that part of the country. You can take a train on another railroad about an hour after we get into Omaha, and then after riding about 50 miles you can change to a bus which the railroad company operates and which will take you to the place you are going."

At this point, sensing dismay in the other at the thought of another means of transportation with a change en route, she hastened to add, "If you don't mind, daughter and I will be glad to stay with you when we get to Omaha until your train is ready, and can see you safely aboard it and explain to the conductor what you wish to do; and while we are waiting we can send a message to John, telling him when to expect you."

If she "didn't mind"? Of course she didn't, and her relief and gratitude were manifest as she for the first time relaxed in her seat to enjoy the remainder of her trip.

"But, Mother," protested the daughter, when they had returned to their seat, "if we stop to do that our plans for the day will be upset."

"My dear," was the rejoinder, "I hope that you may grow up to know that the perfect service is in waiting or doing for someone without thought of self or suggestion of cost. Then the joy to both him who receives and to him who gives is the greatest." She added this last with a smile which spoke of memories which satisfied.

In Lighter Vein



Tramp (on picnic ground): "This place is as good as a public library!"

Still Waiting
An elderly lady visiting New York asked a policeman what bus she should take to get to a certain place. He told her to take the "42" bus that passed her corner.

A few hours later the policeman returned to find the lady still standing on the corner. "What, haven't you got your bus yet?" he asked.

"It's so right," she said. "This is the 22nd, so it will only be 189 buses from now."—Pathfinder.

Well Known
Recently the orator was speaking on: "He drove straight to his goal. He looked neither to the right nor left, but pressed forward, moved by a definite purpose. Neither friend nor foe could delay him nor turn him from his course. All who crossed his path did so at their own peril. What would you call such a man?" He paused, for rhetorical effect.

Whereupon a knowing fellow from the audience shouted: "Truck driver."—Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

Seems a Long Time
Patient Professor: "Now, gentlemen, I don't mind your taking out your watches and looking at them, but please be courteous enough not to hold them up to your ear as if you thought they had stopped running."—Aggravator.

An Automobile Puzzle
"Have we plenty of gas now before we start?"
"The indicator says one-half—but I don't know whether that means half full or half empty."

On Writing Home
Son (off to summer camp): "I'll write to you once a week."
Dad: "You'll have to make your money last longer than that."

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England

LONDON

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EDITORIALS

Public Diplomacy and the Senate

THE Senate of the United States has just modified a rule of procedure which has remained substantially unchanged for 135 years. Hereafter all business is to be transacted in open session unless the Senate, by a majority vote, determines "that a particular nomination, treaty or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session." The change of the rule grew out of the recent publication of the Senate roll calls on the Lenroot and West nominations. For a number of years, however, there has been much discussion of whether a legislative body in a democratic country like the United States should operate secretly. All of the earlier sessions of the Senate were held behind closed doors, and the practice was not abandoned until 1794. Secret sessions have continued for special subjects, but now they will have to be specially ordered by the Senate. Normally, the Senate will have no executive sessions.

Though the change of the rule was brought about with particular reference to nominations, its importance is no less in respect of treaties. There are many anomalies in the conduct of American foreign relations. "Open covenants of peace openly arrived at" is not strictly the rule for the State Department and the Senate. The principal reason is that the State Department waits for the Senate, which has considered a treaty in executive session, to remove the "injunction of secrecy" before the text is published. The result is that texts of treaties in which the United States is interested are made available by other countries, but yet are held confidential by the State Department until the Senate acts.

The Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property signed on Nov. 6, 1925, is a case in point. It was sent to the Senate in February, 1927, but no action was taken. By May, 1928, seven of the signatories had ratified the convention, and it was registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The text was published in France as soon as the convention was ratified, but the Department of State refused to publish the document until the Senate acted.

There have been exceptions to this procedure. The text of the Pact of Paris for the renunciation of war was published as soon as it was signed. The Senate did not object, even though it had not formally removed the injunction of secrecy. Similarly, the texts of the Inter-American Conciliation and Arbitration treaties signed at Washington on Jan. 5, 1929, were released for publication. In most cases, however, the executive department has withheld treaties, largely, it is to be assumed, because of the fact that the Senate would consider them in executive session. In recent months there has been a good deal of discussion of the problem. A year ago Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University brought the matter to the attention of a conference of teachers of international law. He has repeated his argument in an article entitled "The 'Injunction of Secrecy' With Respect to American Treaties," which appears in the April number of the American Journal of International Law. John H. Wigmore, dean of the Northwestern University Law School, has also discussed the matter in an article entitled "Government by Secret Diplomacy." Now that the Senate has abandoned its archaic procedure, the executive department may be expected to change its procedure as well.

If changes are made, one innovation could well be considered. At the present time congressional statutes require all Cabinet officers other than the Secretary of State to publish annual reports. When the Department of State was organized, diplomacy was secret. Publicity was unheard of. Times have changed. Why should not the Secretary of State publish an annual review of the state of American foreign relations? Such an annual document would make an effective contribution to public education. The President and the Secretary, of course, make many speeches dealing with foreign relations. These, however, cannot take the place of an annual accounting by the Secretary of State of his stewardship.

Night Cloaks the Pole

THE sun has dropped below the icy horizon of the antarctic, leaving behind four months of darkness through which the Byrd expedition must await the coming of the polar spring. Airplanes are safe in their igloos. The men are comfortable in the first village ever built upon that vast continent, with its buildings interconnected by tunnels beneath the snow. "Little America," as Commander Byrd has named his camp, has settled down to a routine until the long night ends and the major exploration work can be commenced.

What of this polar winter, with its raging winds and its frigid fingers which push the mercury down to the lowest mark encountered on the globe? What can the men do? What is their life like, 2000 miles from the nearest civilization, in this forbidding land whose mysteries they seek to solve?

A lively picture is drawn by Russell Owen, newspaper correspondent with the expedition, in his radio dispatches to the New York Times. One sees Martin Ronne, sailmaker, sailing master and veteran of a polar winters, bending over the sewing machine, from which come windproof helmets, canvas boots and other products of capable hands. "Cyclone" Haines, the

weather man, braves the bitter cold to make a balloon run, freeing a small gas-inflated sphere and recording the direction and pressure of the wind by following its course through a theodolite. Bernt Balchen, chief pilot of the expedition and a member of Commander Byrd's transatlantic crew, sits on the edge of his bunk, amusing himself by calculating landing gear stresses on a slide rule.

Braathen and Walden, the dog drivers, busy themselves upon ship models and sealhide soles for canvas boots. Petersen, the radio operator, coaxes music and news from a far-away world, while Hanson, his companion, works upon new apparatus through which he hopes to solve some of the problems of the effect of the aurora upon the radio.

George Tennant, the cook, makes his important choice between whale stew or chicken à la king. Two meals a day. Up at eight o'clock under the none-too-backward urging of Larry Gould, geologist and second in command. To bed at nine in the evening, with a few candles flickering a bit later until it becomes too cold to read, and the night watchman hovers over his solitary stove, the one moving thing in a frozen land larger than the United States.

The winter period has its hardships, but they are hardly comparable to those endured by earlier invaders of this region. Commander Byrd, because of the thoroughness and completeness of his preparation, has been credited with bringing "big business" methods into exploration. He has thus eliminated some of the more elementary sources of discomfort. By this very process he has succeeded in adding to the possibilities of useful discovery. Every difficulty that is removed from the path of his expedition extends the fields which it may conquer. Every modern device of which he takes advantage increases its value. Meanwhile, the story of his progress in the antarctic is affording ample proof that modern methods have subtracted none of the romance or glamour that surrounds the venture into unknown lands.

Extend the "Undeclared Frontier"

WRITING prior to the now historic meeting and speeches of Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, and Ambassador Dawes, the editor of the London Observer, under the engaging title of "Hoover and Hope," prints a ringing editorial in advocacy of the Tripartite Conference between the United States, Britain, and Canada. He holds this to be an issue superior even to the question of naval limitation, and he would expect from such a conference the extension of the undeclared 3000-mile transatlantic boundary to a 3000-mile transatlantic boundary.

Perhaps it is all a little overenthusiastic, and indeed in view of the seeming agreement of both General Dawes and Mr. MacDonald that any conference now to be called should include all maritime nations rather than the English-speaking nations only, the contention of Mr. Garvin may seem futile, if not inharmonious. It is worth while, however, printing one paragraph of his editorial as expressive in our judgment of a great international truth:

The conference we hope for would, of course, be far the most memorable and effectual Council of Three that ever met in the English-speaking world. Details of the agenda are not for discussion here and, today, we shall only state again a great general principle. The "undeclared frontier" which the whole British Empire has long accepted on its longest line of land-contact must be extended to the maritime element. The Canadian plan is the practical solution for the English-speaking world. It is, of course, the ultimate peace-ideal for the whole world. But the English-speaking democracies cannot wait for the rest. They must give the lead. There is no other possibility of a true lead.

In time this standing agreement between the United States and Canada will no doubt be extended to all other independent states of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and from that may well spread so as to regulate the relations of all civilized governments. It is a case of making haste slowly, but it is only reasonable to suppose that any understanding that may be developed between English-speaking peoples will, as its merits become obvious and generally recognized, be adopted with perhaps necessary amendments by all civilized governments.

Radio in the British Election

AS WAS to be expected, mechanical inventions played a much larger part in the British general election of 1929 than they have ever done before in any political activity in Great Britain. Traveling cinema shows have toured the countryside in the interests of various candidates. Stanley Baldwin was enterprising enough to make a talk in the garden of 10 Downing Street, and the leaders of each of the three parties recorded speeches on gramophone disks. With all this activity it would have been strange if the possibilities of radio had remained unexploited.

The venerable Bede relates of Columba that when he prayed his voice could be heard at a distance of a mile, and George Whitefield is said often to have preached to 40,000 people in the open air, incredible as the feat may seem. But both achievements were easily eclipsed when the speech of David Lloyd George in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, was relayed by the agency of the Daily News to Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, and twenty-five other towns in the north and midlands, and was heard by an audience of about 100,000 persons, which constitutes a record for Great Britain that will probably endure at least until the next general election. In all, fifteen half-hour addresses were broadcast, seven being given by the Government and eight by the combined Opposition parties.

A frequent impression about these broadcast addresses was of disappointment. Mr. MacDonald, talking two nights before the election, was the only speaker who might conceivably have changed the voting intentions of his hearers. Mr. Churchill was good in a melodramatic sort of way, but Mr. Baldwin, whose voice is well fitted to this type of speaking, did not repeat the success of his address in the middle of the general strike of 1926, when for five minutes he held the Nation spellbound. The others gave the sound, reasonable addresses of conscientious speakers who were not afraid to bore their audiences, which is a dangerous attitude to adopt when one can be silenced, without any suggestion of discourtesy, by the mere turning of a switch.

The fact is that radio speaking calls for a new technique of oratory which few have yet

adequately mastered. From some points of view it is much more difficult to be impressive over the radio than in front of an audience, and many of the finest of British speakers have had styles that would be radically unsuited to it. The play of gesture and magnificent appearance that made the elder Pitt so formidable in the House of Commons would be quite wasted over the radio, which again, by making interruption impossible, affords no opportunity for a devastating repartee like that to which the famous maiden speech of Lord Birkenhead owed so much of its success. The microphone, moreover, cannot communicate that electric feeling of an excited audience which Ruskin found so essential to effective speaking.

But the radio has its compensations; it concentrates attention on the quality of the speaker's voice, so that defects in other aspects are rendered irrelevant, and, by reaching its listeners at their own firesides, it finds them more likely to appreciate cogent argument than if they were in a crowded public hall. To a speaker who combines a musical voice with powers of rhetoric and reason, the radio therefore offers great opportunities. It would probably have furnished the ideal medium for Burke; the resonant periods and elaborate argument that emptied the House of Commons would have made him an effective radio speaker.

"Raptured With Defect"

THE necessity of finding something wrong leads to curious extravagances. Thus Wilson Follett, out to prove, in the June Bookman (New York), that the journalist's reputation for economy of words is undeserved, carries his argument a shade too far. We may agree with him that newspaper writers do sometimes use words loosely; though we may not be willing to admit that "woolly" writing is confined to newspapers. We may even grant that "the only economy effected by condensation of various meanings under one word-sign is economy of editorial effort."

But Mr. Follett, not satisfied with so much, goes on: "Not only do some of these alleged incentives to terseness in journalistic writing lead actually to prolixity, but the influences which do make for terseness produce worse disasters than prolixity ever was." Being interpreted, this alarmist statement means that headline writers coin new phrases, editorial writers copy and imitate them, and "the most serious type of corruption now at work in English is enormously speeded by the interaction."

Just what does this "disaster," this "corruption," consist in? Why, in "declaring the complete possible independence of the parts of speech"; and particularly in the use of nouns to modify nouns, as in "Senate oath," "relativity theory," "treaty plan," and "arms pact"? And Mr. Follett holds out the German compound word as an example of what we may come to in English.

But is not this a mild "disaster"? Has anybody any doubt of the meaning of the compounds quoted above? Is there anything inherently superior in using "theory of relativity" instead of "relativity theory"? Is it not even possible that "relativity theory" is more readily apprehended? If so, where is the harm in adopting it? Rules of grammar are the servants, not the masters, of good English. If a rule facilitates clarity and force, it deserves obedience. If it only represents an inherited pedantry, the sooner it is discarded the better.

Bigger and Milder Onions!

THIS is the demand that the consumer is making upon the Connecticut Valley grower. For generations the fertile area through which the Connecticut River pursues its way to Long Island Sound has been producing onions. The mere mention of onions has unlocked mental pictures of that section of the beautiful valley that lies among the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. Arrostook County and potatoes have had no closer nor more lasting alliance.

Recently Department of Agriculture officials announced that the total acreage of the Connecticut Valley planted to onions showed a decrease of 22 per cent from that of the year 1928. The records show that in 1927 there were 4550 acres planted to onions. In the present year there are 2740 acres. Apparently the Connecticut Valley onion was lagging behind its distant relations from other parts of the United States, as well as abroad. It took only a cursory inquiry to disclose the fact that the public taste for onions had been undergoing a change. The trend is away from the small and strong onion to the large and mild one.

And so onion experts and specialists have been turned loose on the problem of obtaining a bigger, better and milder onion in the Connecticut Valley. They are putting the little two-cylinder onion, so well known in New England, through a course of training that is expected to bring it up to something like an "eight-in-line." Furthermore, experiments are being made with new varieties which are adapted to the soil and climate of the Connecticut Valley. "There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the situation of these Connecticut Valley onion growers," say officials. "It takes a little time and a little study to get in line with this new demand."

Editorial Notes

It would be interesting to know whether, when Mr. Edison invented the incandescent lamp, he foresaw that on the fiftieth anniversary of that event he would be seen and heard by thousands of people many thousands of miles from him. And if he did, what else did he glimpse?

The Dawes plan for reform of national finances has proved helpful to Santo Domingo. Little by little the world is realizing that friendly acts often promote peace more easily and more lastingly than peace treaties.

Wild orchids have been found growing within an hour's ride of the center of Chicago. Now that they have been found, however, these beautiful flowers should be protected and allowed to multiply for years to come.

A two-storied Junkers plane is being constructed in Germany. Does this point to inauguration of first- and second-class passenger rates soon in the air as well as on the sea?

One of "the Sons of the Prophets"

I MET him outside the Boston Public Library one hot summer day, and the manner of our meeting was as unconventional as is possible in a city where a proper introduction is a sine qua non in polite society. I was just about to drive away after spending an hour in the library, when he jumped onto the running board of my car, stuck his head in at the window, and cheerfully informed me that he would ride with me as far as the Young Men's Christian Association. He wore no hat; his fair, wavy hair was blowing in all directions; his white shirt was open at the throat, and under his arm were several books which were slipping perilously. Clear blue eyes were dancing with light and laughter, and his voice, which he made no attempt to modulate, had that faint flat burr which betrays the country lad. His request—if it can be called a request—was so reasonable in consideration of the heat and dust, that I opened the door and welcomed him to a seat.

He bounced into the car, stretched his arms as far as he was able in the cramped space, and then shouted—yes, literally shouted—"Isn't this a great life!" "Summer school?" I asked, hazarding a guess. "Yes, Boston University," replied the youth.

"Where are you from?" He mentioned the name of a small town in the western part of the State. Then without waiting for further inquiries, he released a torrent of words—the pent-up accumulation of impressions which he had received during two or three weeks in summer school. "Say, listen to this; isn't it just great!"

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold. His cohorts were gleaming with purple and gold— He finished the poem; and if people didn't hear him on both sides of the street as we rode down Huntington Avenue, it wasn't his fault.

"So you're interested in Byron?" "Wonderful! His language! Oh boy!" It was short, but quite adequate.

"What are you studying for?" I asked this with interest, for I had noted that his hands showed that he worked, probably, as a mechanic; he was not what one would call "cultured" in the sense in which it is generally understood—in Boston.

For the first time he looked serious as he said: "I don't know; except that I want to know things—books—history—and words. Aren't words wonderful?"

The last sentence was explosive—it took me by surprise. I thought for a few seconds on the best kind of response one might make to such enthusiasm for words, then said: "Yes, words can be very beautiful when woven together by a master craftsman."

Magic casements opening on the foam Of perilous seas in fairy-lands forlorn

Do you like Keats?" He gripped my arm as he said: "Say that again—those lines you just quoted."

I repeated what are—in the opinion of Kipling, at least—two of the five most perfect lines ever written. I saw that they had struck deep, and that in the heart of the youth with a passion for learning and for words, another

Bagpipes Banned

SCOTSMEN the world over should shake their heads when they read that the Town Council of Largs, in Ayrshire, have forbidden the bagpipes on the beach. Silver and brass bands may still play there—and collect what silver and brass they can for their pains—but the bagpipe—the native woodland wild of the Scotsman—is to be heard no more. The reason given is more humiliating than the prohibition itself. The bagpipe, it is explained, does not combine well with the noise of motor traffic. Bagpipes by themselves discourse most excellent music, motor traffic by itself only offends a sensitive few, but the two together produce a cacophony which would drive visitors from Largs. It is a sad day for musical instruments when their welcome depends on the way they mingle with the noises made by motorcars. Motors are the standard noise, and by them other sound-making instruments will be judged. It imposes a complication on the Wagners of the future which they may be tempted to solve by using nothing but motors in their orchestration, raising the changes on two-seaters and saloons, and relying on omnibuses and charr-a-bancs for their major effects. If the popularity of jazz continues, engines are almost certain to oust wind instruments, and this Ayrshire Town Council can claim that the spirit of the times is with them. Everywhere the country is yielding to the town; animal life makes way for mechanical efficiency, and the bagpipe, whose noise and origin are avowedly of the hillsides, must yield to the product of the factory.

We must mourn, says Wordsworth, at the passing of what once was great, and the bagpipes were in their day a triumph of Scots frugality and ingenuity, making their pigs to live again in song, their sonority triumphing over their mortality. If it cannot be pretended that Englishmen have appreciated the noise of the pipes, they have admired them as an invention, and been a little ashamed of their own addition to imported mouth-organs. To fail to mix with motor noise is a misfortune that might have overtaken almost any instrument, for it stands to reason that a generation that regards traffic noises as the normal background for music will want different instruments from the instruments of those who lived amid the deathly stillnesses of earlier days.

Outdoor music is in peril of failing to make itself heard, and what has just happened to the bagpipes is a warning to all who live by making musical instruments that the time has come for grander cellos, longer trombones, and larger and louder drums.—The Times (London).

A Eulogy of Laziness!

WHERE, we read politely to inquire, would this world be if it had not been for lazy men? Had it not been for man's struggle to avoid work we should still be lighting our homes with handmade candles instead of flooding them with brilliance by the flip of a switch. Had it not been for man's high opinion of ease, we should still be plowing with a forked stick dragged by oxen instead of turning over the loam with steel plows pulled by tractors. Had it not been for man's effort to be rid of the irksomeness of toil we would still be turning out screws tediously by hand instead of watching them drip out by the thousands from automatic machines.

All around us are great businesses, living monuments to the lazy. Combine a strong strain of indolence with a brilliant mind and you usually get an inventor. Bring together a distaste for work and a determination to do something about avoiding it and you have an organizer. Out of the inactive shall come activity. Out of the slothful shall come industry. Despite these tangible tributes to the type of man who so appreciates leisure that he will work himself to death to get it, we commend in the same breath the go-getter and labor-saving devices!

This is the kernel of the thing. Work for its own sake is meaningless. It is pointless, unimportant, futile. It is the result of the expenditure of energy which counts. If one man requires 400 words to explain in a letter a business matter and another does it equally well in 200 words, the second man is the more efficient and the lazier. The hustler dashes at his job, all energy, little thought. The languorous one thinks about his task, then gets it done with a minimum of effort. Follow the careers of successful men. At each step upward he has "reorganized a department" or "eliminated operations." He himself may have worked with desperate energy to help achieve for mankind a greater degree of freedom from work.—Western Electric News.

Etiquette in the Woods

WE should like to make a further appeal to the young people who enjoy rambling in the woods and climbing the hillside, and that is to respect the wild flowers. It is natural, when one finds these pretty spring blossoms, to want to pick them, but it is an impulse which should be resisted. The flowers quickly fade and die when picked, but left where they are growing, they beautify the woods and give pleasure to others. It is an act of bad manners to take

chord had been touched. He was silent for several seconds, then softly—as if talking to himself—said: "Say, that's great! I must remember that. 'Magic casements opening on the foam—'" Then suddenly he burst out again: "Thalassa! Thalassa! There's a word!"

I found myself harking back over the years and recalling early days, when, with tremendous enthusiasm, I began to study New Testament Greek with the laudable purpose of being able to read the Testament in the original tongue. It was a familiar sound, but for the moment that was all it was; it did not connect with an idea. Then I remembered: "Do you love the sea?" I asked.

"You bet! But didn't they have a much better word for it? 'Thalassa'—he gave full value to each syllable and it sounded like a war cry. 'How weak is the little word 'sea' after that! Last Sunday I was at Marblehead and stood on the rocks and watched the waves—the onrushing waves—and as I shouted 'thalassa!' they rolled in with perfect rhythm; the word wouldn't be used for anything but the sea, it was made for it and for nothing else!"

"Didn't you want me to drop you at the Young Men's Christian Association?" I asked, suddenly.

He looked about him, and then we both laughed. We were in the Fenway; the Young Men's Christian Association had been passed several minutes before. "Well, if you're in no particular hurry, I'd like to go on talking," he said.

Whether I was or not, did not seem to matter after all, for it isn't often that one has the privilege of talking with a youth so unspoiled, so enthusiastic, and so joyous. I gladly acquiesced in the arrangement and we drove out to Jamaica Plain, and talked of the things to which youth looks forward.

He was a motor mechanic in his home town, but all his spare time was devoted to reading. He seemed to have no definite idea as to what he eventually wanted to do. He liked his work, but he was questioning for something he could not easily define. He had come to Boston to attend summer school, after preparing himself by working at right after his day in the garage. And he had done his work well, for already he was showing an appreciation of the real values of the best literature, which is unusual even with the majority of undergraduates.

To him, it was all a great discovery; a new word gave him intense pleasure and satisfaction; a poetic simile was a choice morsel on his tongue. But the thing which seemed to thrill him with joy was the fact that there were boundless wells of knowledge from which he could take deep drafts. This was the most wonderful thing that had happened to him, and his gratitude was so great, he had to share it with a complete stranger.

When we parted later that afternoon, I felt that I had been in the company of one of "the sons of the prophets." Oversophistication and the blasé attitude of some collegians may at times shake one's confidence in the ultimate values of college education as expressed today, but an hour in the company of one young man whose appreciation of what college courses have to offer was so sincere and joyous restores one's faith, and may well assure us that the hope for the future is assured. A. J. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Bagpipes Banned

these lovely growing things, to waste them to satisfy a selfish whim. It is worse still to pull them up by the roots, and what is to be said of those who gather them and then throw them away to die on the paths?

It should always be remembered that the parks and woods and game preserves are the property of all the people; that their natural beauty is the common possession of the community. No one has the right to spoil that beauty or damage public property in any way. "Good manners and good citizenship alike demand from those who enjoy the hospitality of parks and woods, protection of their beauty and prevention of forest fires," reads a bulletin prepared by the Garden Club of Michigan. It is too often forgotten that there is such a thing as good outdoor manners as well as the code of conduct which decent behavior imposes when at home. No boy or girl who is well-bred will offend in the way complained of.—Hamilton Spectator.

Life in the Villages

THE 3000 delegates who attended the annual meetings of the National Federation of Women's Institutes represent one of the most striking social movements in this country.

It is essentially a countrywomen's movement, and it is to countrywomen alone that the credit is due. We do not think it too much to say that in a great many rural areas the women's institutes have already revolutionized our English villages. They have created in thousands of village homes a new self-respect, a new contentment, and a new understanding of the charm of the countryside. It is not possible to mention more than a few of their manifold activities. They organize social and educational meetings, at which matters of direct interest to the local community are debated and decided; they hold all kinds of communal entertainments; they work to increase the production of food supply, and to preserve food by the best methods; they encourage home and village industries; they maintain libraries and rest rooms; they concern themselves closely with questions of household hygiene and public health; and in a score of ways give new interests and occupations to women and girls in the country districts.

We believe the movement is destined to play a still larger part in the national life. The federal congress in London, attended by the Minister of Health, prove not only that English countrywomen have the power to alter the conditions in which they live, but also that, intelligently organized and fortified with a full knowledge of the facts, they will be in a position to compel any government to meet the urgent needs of our neglected rural communities. When they have succeeded in doing this, the English village will cease for ever to be the Cinderella of English politics.—Daily News and Westminster Gazette (London).

A Democracy, After All

A YOUNG man wearing corduroys and high top boots spent a day in Albuquerque doing a job of work at the airport. He installed a radio station for the Western Air Express.

All reports indicated that this young man's work was satisfactory.

The workman, who gave his name as Herbert Hoover Jr., came into the town unannounced, did his work at the airport and departed quietly, without benefit of escort or brass band. He did, however, make front page of the Albuquerque newspaper.

This Mr. Hoover's father once worked in New Mexico as a young mining engineer. The father now holds a responsible position in Washington, D. C. He is President of the United States.

Young Mr. Hoover's quiet businesslike entrance and exit emphasizes the fact that the United States really is a democracy.—New Mexico State Tribune.

Advertising and Public Confidence

ADVERTISING is a business that depends entirely on public confidence for its future. Its whole concern is with the creation of public confidence, for out of that alone will arise the continuous demand capable of supporting any industry. Yet no form of effort could be evolved better calculated ultimately to destroy public confidence in the good faith of advertising than the "testimonial" ads which have recently crammed the papers.

Extravagant in content, as when a retired general makes a cigarette an essential to soldierly fitness; prostituting honored names for purely commercial purposes, as when a hero of the sea is made to ascribe his valor to tobacco; and gathered on a basis so brazenly mercenary that even the newspapers which print the advertisements joke as to the manner in which they are secured—these testimonials will do more to bring the sales methods of big business into disrepute than all the attacks by radicals from all the soap boxes in America.—The Christian Century.